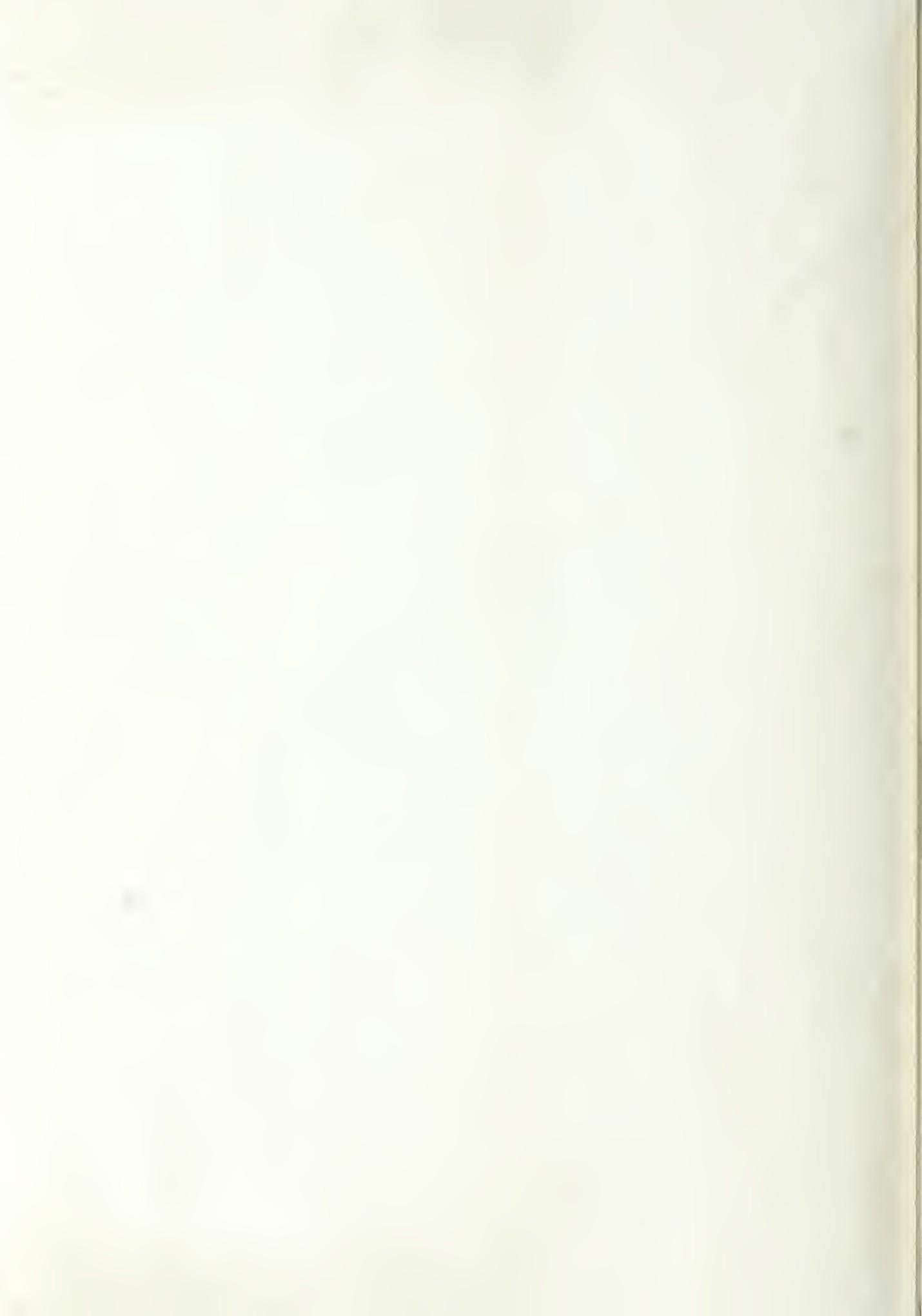




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DIARY 20/- PER ANNUM.
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No. 2340.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

NOVEMBER 29, 1924.

Vol. CI.

A Reminder to those who have delayed

There is still time to order a supply of

The 'Allenburys' CALENDAR for 1925

Overprinted with Chemist's
Own Name and Address

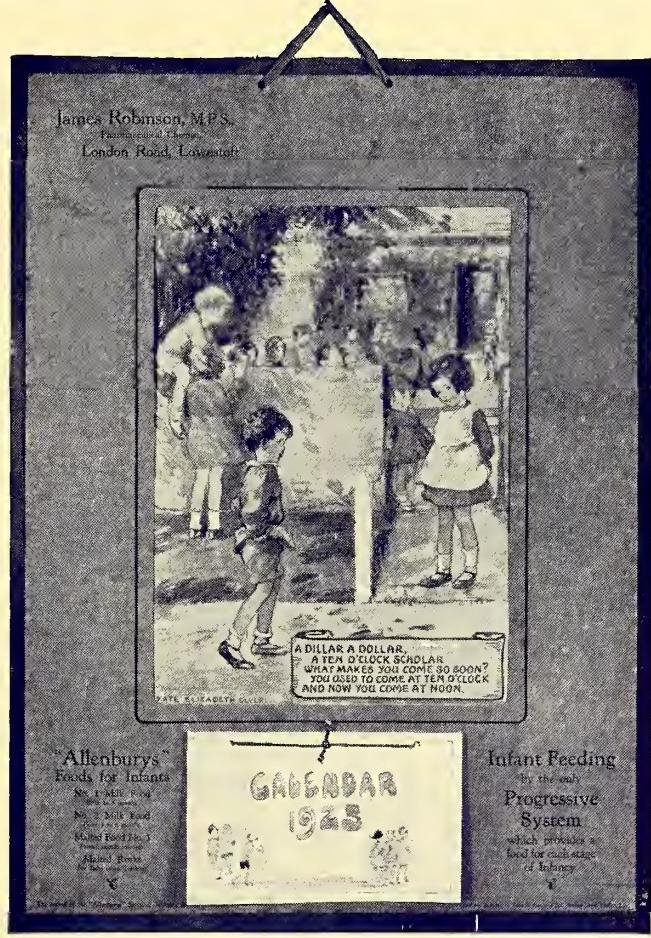
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"4 Medals" Brand

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If you send us an order for one of the following parcels, accompanied by remittance (£3 0s. 0d.), you will receive as a bonus six 1s. 6d. tins of Glax-ovo free of charge.

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2-dozen 1s. 6d. Glax-ovo	1	8	10
1-dozen 3s. 3d. Glax-ovo	1	11	2
Carriage Paid	£3	0	0

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1-dozen 3s. 3d. Glax-ovo	1	11	2
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Carriage paid	£3	0	0

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Address

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This special offer applies only to orders sent direct to us, accompanied by remittance.

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Retail PRICE now REDUCED from 1/9 to 1/6 per tube.

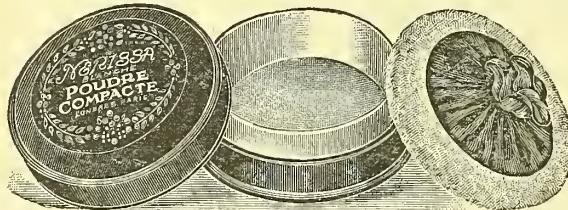
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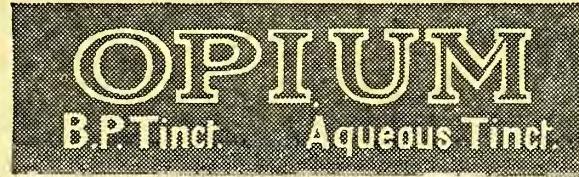
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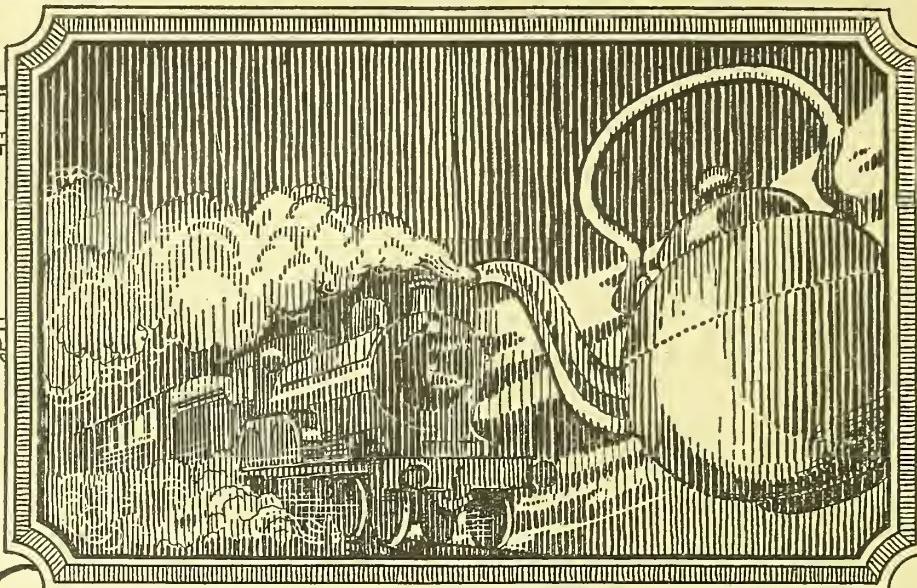
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Gallic Acid
Glycerine
Glycerophosphates
Guaiacol and Salts
Heliotropine
Hexamine
Homatropine and Salts
Hydroquinone
Ichthyol Substitute
Kylene
Lactic Acid
Lanolene
Lecithin
Lemon Oil
Lithia Carbonate
Mercurials
Methylene Blue Medicinal
Methyl Salicylate
Methyl Sulphonol
Milk Sugar
Oxalic Acid
Pancreatin
Paraldehyde
Peppermint Oil
Pepsine
Peptone
Phenacetin
Phenazone
Phenolphthalein
Piperazine
Potassium Binoxolate

Potassium Chorate
Potassium Permanganate
Potassium Sulphoguaiacolate
Pyrogalllic Acid
Quinidine and Salts
Quinine and Salts
Quinine Ethyl Carbonate
Quinoiodine
Resorcin
Rhodol (Equivalent to Metol)
Saccharin
Safrol
Salicylates
Salipyrin
Salol
Soda Benzoate
Soda Hyposulphite
Soda Sulphite Anhydrous
Sugar/Lead
Tannic Acid Leviss
Tannin Albuminate
Tartaric Acid
Terpine Hydrate
Terpineol
Theobromine and Salts
Thymol Crystals
Titanium White
Tropacocaine and Salts
Vanillin
Zinc Oxide
Zinc Phosphide

• R.W.Greeff & Co.Ltd.

Thames House Queen Street Place London E.C.4
Telephone 6550 City
(8 LINES.)



MANCHESTER BRANCH :
PARSONAGE CHAMBERS
3. PARSONAGE
TELEPHONE - CITY 5706/5707

NEW YORK AGENTS
R.W.GREEFF & CO. INC.
78, FRONT STREET.

Natural Mineral Waters.

We beg to draw attention to the fact that there is a constant and increasing demand for Natural Mineral Waters, Salts and Pastilles of all descriptions.

The great body of leading Chemists are already dealing in our goods, but should this not be the case with others we venture to suggest that it would probably be advantageous for them to keep a small stock of those Waters, Salts and Pastilles which are enquired for regularly in order to enable them to participate in a share of this important business.

PLEASE WRITE FOR OUR DETAILED PRICE LIST.

Show cards, dummy bottles, and pamphlets will be forwarded carriage paid on application



INGRAM & ROYLE, Ltd.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL

Natural Mineral Waters, Salts and Pastilles.

Sole Agents for

VICHY-CELESTINS

and all other State Springs of Vichy.

Bangor Wharf, 45 Belvedere Road, London, S.E.1
LIVERPOOL : 19 South John Street.

BRISTOL : Bath Bridge

Maw's Page

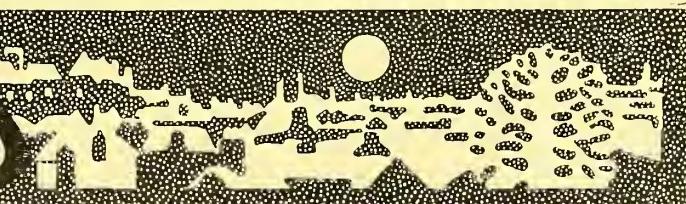


Play Trumps—a “Parex”

The “Parex” is the Hot Water Bottle which never fails to give sound satisfaction. Perfect in construction—perfect in use and guaranteed to be such—there is little more one could expect of a hot water bottle. The quality of the rubber is first-rate. The seams are re-inforced to add strength, the neck is a special design to facilitate easy filling and the stopper does not leak.

“Parex” Hot Water Bottles are immensely popular with the buying public, and—a very special point this—*they must go to their pharmacist for them*. You as a pharmacist cannot say “We haven’t one in stock.”

*When Hot Water Bottles
are called for, play trumps
—show a “Parex” first.*

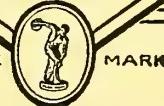


S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.

Telephone:
City, 789143
Private
Branch
Exchange

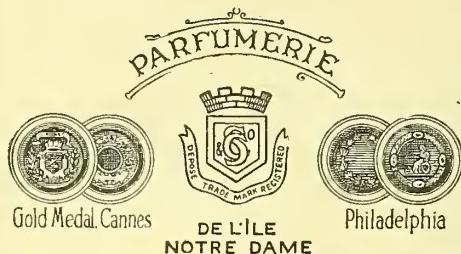
Telegrams:
Eleven
Cent
London

TRADE MARK



Cables:
Eleven
London

Code:
A.B.C.
4th & 5th
Edition



The present tendency is away from the heavier and cruder types of Eastern perfume, and towards the more delicate and refined floral types.

"The last word in Lilac Perfumes."

Lilas
Lilas
(SPURWAY).

Appeals to the most fastidious taste.

In dainty bottles, with artistic show-cards and display material.

SPURWAY ET CIE.
LIMITED

89 GREAT EASTERN ST.
LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telegrams: "Neroli, London."
Telephone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Factories & Distilleries: Cannes-Grasse, Riviera.
Technical Laboratories: Paris.

NEW YORK. LEIPZIG. KINGSTON (ONTARIO)

ESSENCES

HIGHEST CONCENTRATION.

Sole Agents for Gt. Britain and Colonies

FOR
FRIES & BRO. NEW YORK

The World-Renowned Makers of
FIRST QUALITY ESSENCES.

Stocks in London. Ask for Quotations & Samples.
PEACH APRICOT HONEY MAPLE &c.

A. CONNELL & CO., Melba House,
WENLOCK ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1
Phone: Clerkenwell 7266. Tele.: "Nitrozone, Ald. London."

"VELVEE-CLING" CREAM AND POWDERS VANISHING CREAM

PER DOZEN
NEW SIZE IN TUBES - - - - - 4/-

FACE POWDERS

DELICATELY PERFUMED, PACKED IN FOUR SHADES. NEW SIZE 4/3

GRAND SELLERS

Larger size of both the above lines 8/-
IT PAYS TO STOCK THESE LINES.

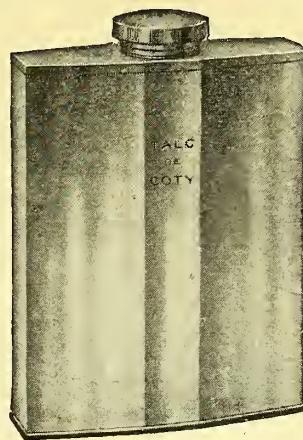
Samples post free on receipt of your Trade Card.

BENTON-SMITH, LTD.

Manufacturers and Importers of
"EVERYTHING FOR THE TOILET."

DALTON STREET & BULL STREET
(Entrance Dalton Street, 2 doors from Bull Street)

BIRMINGHAM.



The new "TALC DE COTY"

This famous Speciality is now presented in a beautiful nickel-silver flask, exceedingly attractive in appearance, and yet practical and clean to handle. It is an ideal Christmas gift as it appeals equally to
Ladies and Gentlemen

"Talc de Coty" (series 093) is prepared in all Coty perfumes except Lilas Blanc, Violette, Jacinthe, Heliotrope, and Cyclamen.

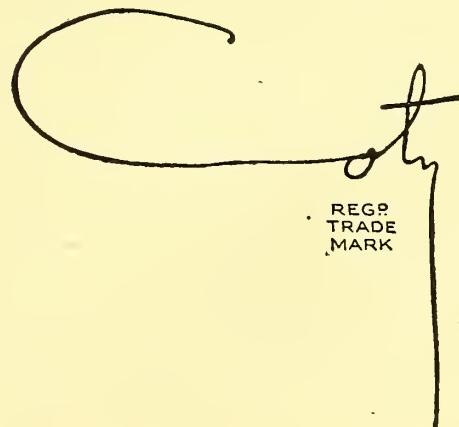
Retail Price - - 3/6

Our show room at 298 Regent Street is now open, and a complete selection of our specialities is conveniently displayed. We strongly recommend a visit before you complete your stock of Christmas lines.

COTY
(ENGLAND)
LIMITED

WALMER
HOUSE

298
REGENT
STREET
W.1.



Telephone :
MAYFAIR
3795

Telegrams :
PARICOTY
WESTO
LONDON

As a Scientific Man

YOU like to know that whatever you sell to the public is the finest for the public to use. From this point of view, have you compared the comparative merits of Tooth Powder as against Tooth Paste or solid dentifrice ?

Scientifically, Tooth Powder is best in that it is entirely free from the unnecessary excipient (usually glycerine or starch) used to bind its ingredients together.

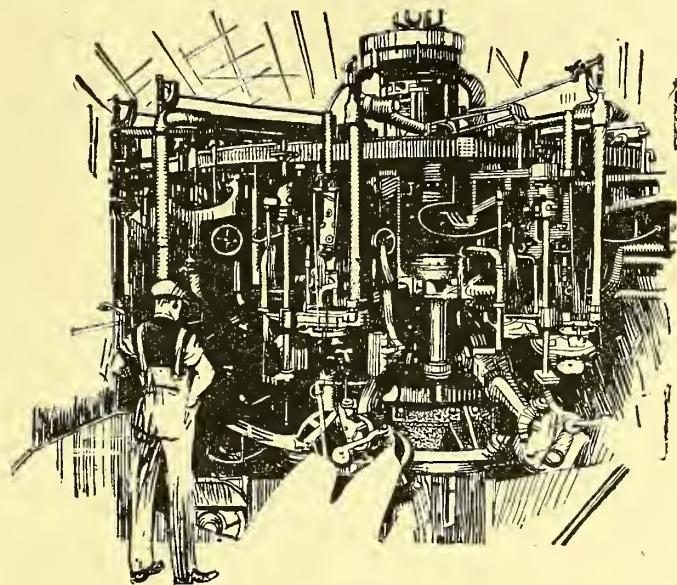
Tooth Pastes have been found to pack on top of food in cavities or spaces between teeth for quite long periods and so actually preventing the saliva from performing its function.

Besides, whoever thinks of using glycerine or starch to clean glass or enamel ? If you have not tried it, it is an interesting and instructive experiment.

Tooth Powder is scientifically the correct form for a dentifrice, but some people not finding it quite as convenient favour Paste. Is that a satisfactory reason where the health and the cleanliness of the mouth are concerned ? NO ! a thousand times NO ! and we feel sure as a scientific man you will agree with us and wish to point out to your public why **EUCRYL TOOTH POWDER** must be better than any Paste.

EUCRYL Ltd., Shirley, Southampton

Iron Brains —



is a just description of the Machine which makes
“AYRTON OVALS”

Owen's Automatic Machine is almost as wonderful as the human brain—it thinks in advance, arranges everything, and its final production is almost as wonderful as the machine itself. Your packed specialities and prescriptions have a greater value, increased sale, and distinctive appeal if offered in Ayrton's Ovals.

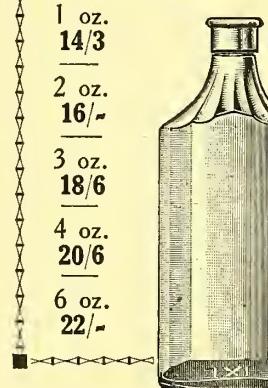
CORRECT IN
CORKAGE
CAPACITY AND
WEIGHT

Exceptionally strong due
to superior glass dis-
tribution and scientific
annealing.



Every description of bottle
useful to the Chemist.

A pure white flint bottle of distinctive design.
Prices for original crates:



1 oz.	8 oz.
14/3	24/-
—	—
2 oz.	10 oz.
16/-	28/6
—	—
3 oz.	12 oz.
18/6	32/6
—	—
4 oz.	16 oz.
20/6	36/-
—	—
6 oz.	20 oz.
22/-	40/-

PACKING & CRATES
FREE—carriage paid to
any Railway Station in
Great Britain. For Ire-
land goods are placed
f.o.b. Liverpool.

1 oz. in 10-gross crates
2, 3 & 4 oz. in 6-gross crates
6, 8 & 10 oz. „ 3 „ „
12 oz. „ 2½ „ „
16 & 20 oz. „ 1½ „ „

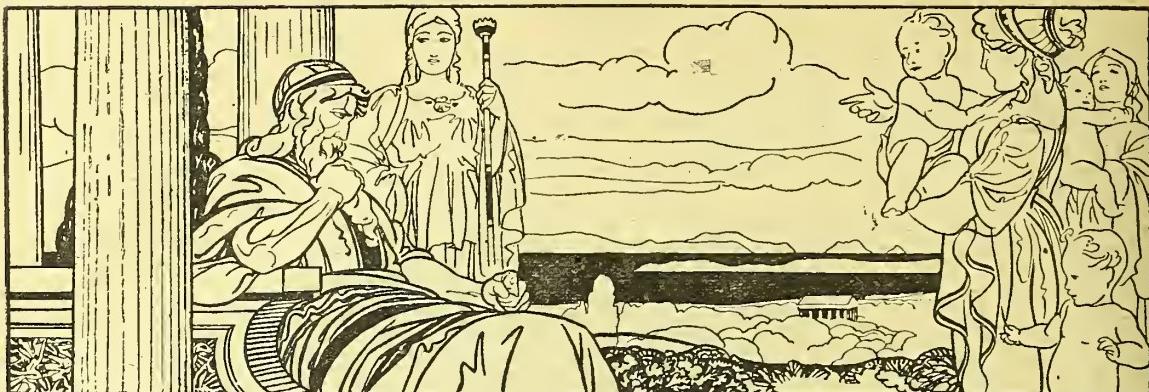
For smaller or assorted lots
write us for quotation.



Special quotations for export.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists, Hanover St., LIVERPOOL, Eng.



The only Baby Food whose claim is backed by rigid scientific proof

Humanised Trufood is made at the Creameries, Wrenbury, from the purest milk that comes from the rich pastures of the famous Cheshire dairy country. It contains soluble lactalbumen in the same colloidal condition and in the same quantity as in breast milk. It is standardised as regards its fat content, and the casein present corresponds to human milk and not to cows' milk. In short it is analogous in composition to breast milk, as the following analysis clearly shows :—

	Breast Milk	Cows' Milk	Humanised Trufood
Lactose	6.5	4.7	6.3
Fat	3.3	3.5	3.3
Casein	0.9	3.0	0.8
Lactalbumen	0.4	0.3	0.6
Salts	0.2	0.8	0.6
Water	88.7	87.7	88.4
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

If you are not yet stocking TRUFOOD, please ask for sample and special trade offer

This result has been achieved by removing a part of the casein of full-cream Cheshire milk, so that, after the addition of suitable quantities of pure fresh cream and lactose, a milk powder of the above composition results.

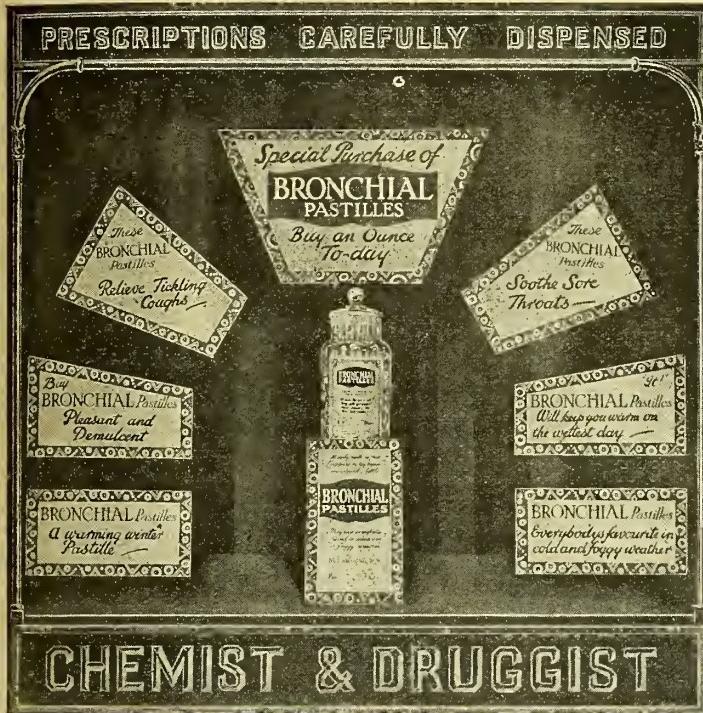
No other Infants' Food on the market is justified in claiming this close analogy to human milk

You are certain to be asked for Trufood, and should order at least a minimum supply to meet enquiries.



TRUFOOD

TRUFOOD LIMITED, The Creameries, Wrenbury, nr. Nantwich, Cheshire



How to get this display free.

This "Archway" display, together with a globe-stoppered show-jar and supply of retailing cartons, is sent free of cost with orders for 28 lbs. of Bronchial Pastilles. If 56 lbs. of these Pastilles are ordered a free coloured lantern slide with Chemist's name boldly displayed, suitable for cinema advertising, is also supplied.

This display can be fixed complete in 15 minutes.

¶ It comes to the chemist corded ready for hanging—which means threading just two strings through two screw-eyes (see diagram below) placing the free jar and loose card in position and adding a suitable background.

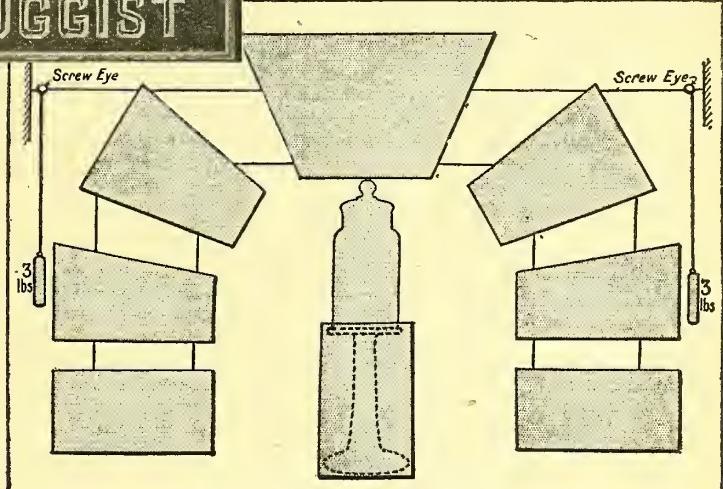


Diagram showing method of fixing the ready-strung display.

200 Free Cartons with each Display.

¶ For the sake of clearness, the retailing cartons are not shown in the above photo, but in colour and design they closely match the "Archway" cards and may therefore be included in the display with advantage. These cartons are handsomely printed in blue, orange and black on a well-coated white board—in fact the quality of the whole of the display material is very high indeed.

Minimum window suitable for this display 2' 9" high × 4' 0" wide. Bronchial Pastilles 2/6 lb.

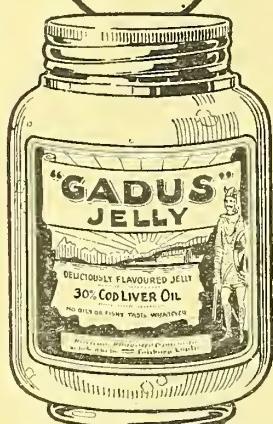
THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSTLE VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

A/566

COPYRIGHT

A New Form of Cod Liver Oil!

Entirely Free
from that
unpleasant
fishy flavour
and smell!



A DELICIOUSLY FLAVOURED JELLY, FREE FROM ALL TASTE AND ODOUR OF COD LIVER OIL.

Although Cod Liver Oil is recognised to contain some of the most valuable food elements, its general use has been very much limited owing to its repellent flavour and odour.

The valuable nutritive principles of "Gadus" Jelly are not in the least destroyed in the process of manufacture and it is approximately 100 times richer in Vitamins than butter. Being tasteless and odourless, it is readily taken by children and invalids.

A big demand is anticipated for this new product and all Chemists are advised to get in supplies without delay.

GADUS JELLY

HEYERDAHL PRODUCTS Co. (England), Ltd.,
36 REGENT STREET CAMBRIDGE.
(On P.A.T.A. List.) Supplies can be obtained through your wholesaler.

For Quality in
MALT EXT.
AND
MALT & OIL

WRITE TO

C. Tolkien & Co.

FACTORY & MALTINGS: APOLLO WORKS
OFFICES & WAREHOUSE: COMMERCIAL MILLS

BLACKBURN

Belfast - - 31, Antrim Road

VITAMOGEN
(VITAMINES)

INVALUABLE FOR
SLEEPLESSNESS
NERVOUS DISORDERS
CONVALESCENCE
AND
INFANTS.

Retail Price - - 2/- and 4/6.

To be obtained of All
Chemists, or direct from

VITAMOGEN, Ltd.
(DEPT. C)

24/26 Holborn, LONDON, E.C.1.



You may with confidence recommend



as the Ideal Food-Drink for all ages.

It is price-protected, and the sales are
directed through Chemists.

HORLICK'S MALTLED MILK COMPANY,
Slough, Bucks, England.

THE ORIGINAL VITAMINE MALT

A food accessory which should be given to all growing children, and certainly to all invalids.



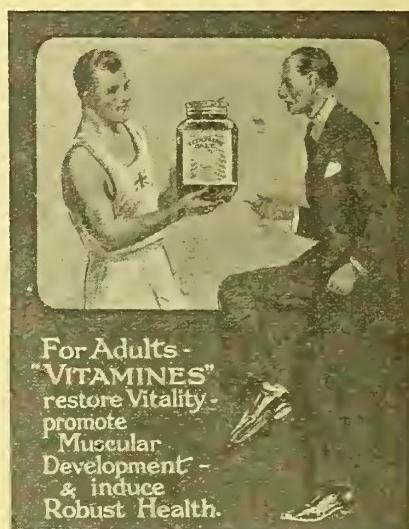
Facsimile of portion of label.

The Manufacturers of this important Food Accessory, for which the demand is daily increasing, would be glad to hear from Chemists who are getting enquiries, with a view to aiding them in their sales by circulation of literature, &c.

It is most important to remember that there are two preparations of VITAMINE MALT, one for human beings and another for animals, and when ordering, it is necessary to specify which is required.

The Manufacturers have interesting booklets, describing the action of Vitamines, and the distinctive part they play in metabolism.

Chemists can have supplies of these booklets with their names printed upon them as Agents. There are booklets for both the Human and Veterinary Preparations. Special terms given to buyers of £5 value and upwards.



For Adults
"VITAMINES"
restore Vitality
promote
Muscular
Development
& induce
Robust Health.

Facsimile of portion of label.

Sole Manufacturers: R. SUMNER & CO. Ltd., 40 Hanover St., Liverpool.

London Agents : Messrs. MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9/11 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C. ; Messrs. SANGERS, 42a Hampstead Rd., London.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL
IN IMPERIAL HALF-PINTS, 4/-

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., LTD.
182 Gray's Inn Road . . . LONDON
SOLE CONSIGNEES.

MAJAX

The ideal milk sugar for babies. We are having direct orders from all parts of the country. Why not participate in this business?

For terms write to Proprietors

MAWSON & PROCTOR, LTD.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Important Note
to Chemists
without Licenses

It has been established by law that Registered Chemists may sell Wincarnis with Quinine without a License.

WINCARNIS

Sells readily ALL
the time.

COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich

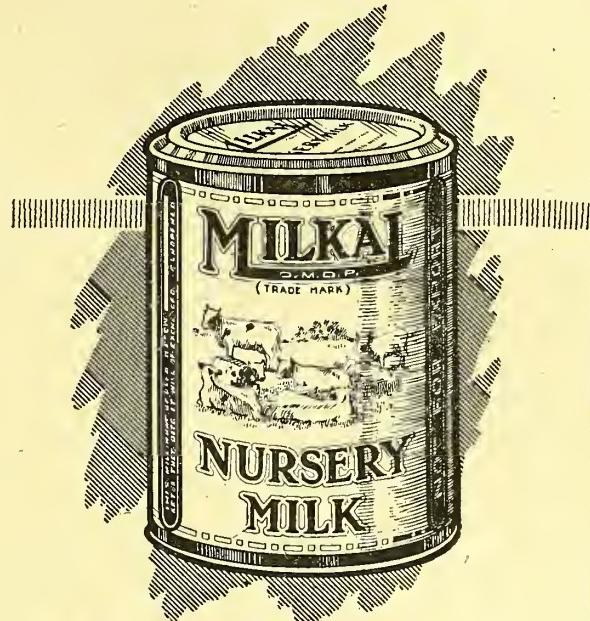
Prices to
the Public :

Large Size **5/-**

Small Size **3/-**

a suggestion

THE clean milk campaign launched a short time ago, and still going strong, is without question all to the public good. And equally without question it has not benefited those pharmacists who did not realise the opportunity presented them. Fresh cows' milk, although now almost universally delivered in bottles, can never be absolutely free of germs often harmful to infants. It is up to all chemists to help themselves by this movement; we give you the opportunity in Milkal, the clean milk. For the reasons given on this page Milkal has long held first place in Hospitals and Infant Welfare Centres. A reputation for selling only reliable goods is the foundation of your business; recommend Milkal and you establish a regular selling line.



MILKAL

THE CLEAN MILK

Milkal is fullcream milk dried by spraying it through a current of air heated to a certain temperature, and cleansed of pathogenic organisms without being sterilised. Sterilisation, as you know, destroys some of the vital qualities of milk. The ratio of its constituents is that of the solids of rich milk; your customers supply the water which we took out.

*The chief advantages of Milkal are :—
100% soluble in water.
The fat in the milk thus obtained does not rise to the surface as an oily mass.
Hardly any coagulation of the Albumen.
The Calcium-Casein balance is undisturbed.*

Analysis :			
Moisture	1·50%	Lactalbumin	3·04%
Fat	29·00%	Lactose	37·64%
Casein	23·01%	Ash	5·81%

WRITE FOR TRADE TERMS TO THE SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

MILKAL LTD

31 St. Petersburgh Place, Bayswater, London, W.2

Produced and Packed in Devon (England), by MILKAL, LTD., London and Devonshire.

IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE
IN
**FOREIGN AND
BRITISH WINES**

"Crown" Brand

Liebig's Meat and Malt Wine, "Win-Ferro"—Tonic Blood Wine, Lime Juice Cordial and Lemon Squash

Write to:

LAMB & WATT, Ltd.
48 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL
for Price List.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Highest Awards at all International Exhibitions where shown.



Saint-Raphaël

Tonic, Restorative,
Digestive Wine.

Known throughout the World,
and prescribed in all cases of
ANÆMIA, DEBILITY, and CON-
VALESCENCE, to Young Women,
Children and the Aged.

DOSÉ : One wine-glass after the
two principal meals.

Recommended by—
PROF. BOUCHARDAT, Professor of
Hygiene, Paris Faculty of Medicine,
DR. MACNAUGHTON JONES, London,
England.

"For more than thirty years St. Raphaël Wine has been exclusively prescribed, with success, in the Paris hospitals as a pure tonic, by eminent physicians, such as Magendie Ros on Chomel, Velpau, Requin, Monneret, Troussard, Grisolle, Laënnec, &c."—*Union Médicale*, May 8 and June 12, 1873.

"The 'Vin de St. Raphaël' is often used for ladies nursing their own children; it is preferable to stout, which creates an unhealthy fat."—*The Lancet*, London, England.

"St. Raphaël Wine is most precious in all cases where it is necessary to give tone to the system, without effort or shock."—DR. C. DES BARRES.

Cie du VIN SAINT RAPHAËL, Valence, Drôme,
FRANCE

To be obtained from all
Wholesale Druggists.

"GOOD!
IT'S MASON'S!"

MASON'S WINE ESSENCES

Please send for Price List
and Window Display Terms

NEWBALL & MASON NOTTINGHAM.

P.A.T.A. NOTICE

Chemists please note that the following
have been placed on the P.A.T.A.:

RUBINAT-LLORACH WATER

	Minimum Retail Price	Per Doz.	Per Case	Quantity per Case
Large Bottle	3/6	33/6	67/-	25
Half Bottle	2/3	21/6	86/5	50
Quarter Bottle	1/6	14/5	115/2	100

MIRA WATERS

Aperient—Large	2/6	20/-	40/-	25
", Small	1/3	10/-	80/-	100
Baby—Large	2/6	20/-	40/-	25
", Small	1/3	10/-	80/-	100
Medicinal—Large	2/9	22/-	44/-	25
", Small	1/4	10/8	88/-	100

Carriage paid on ½ dozen or more of any size.

Sole
Importers : EVERETT & CO.
5 Lloyd's Avenue - - LONDON, E.C.3

A STRANGE STORY FROM BRIGHTON

A short while ago a certain gentleman of Brighton, being in urgent need of a certain water, ordered from his chemist. The chemist was unfortunately out of stock, but he immediately telephoned the order to John W. Royle Ltd. The same morning the case arrived by van, to the surprise of the customer and the gratification of the retailer.

Have we had *your* order yet?

JOHN W. ROYLE LTD.
PHÆNIX HO., 19, OXFORD ST.
LONDON, W.I. MUSEUM 1474.

MANUFACTURERS
DIRECT SUPPLIES

CASEIN

1. White Soluble Flocculent "CASUMEN" containing nearly 90% pure protein. In bulk or $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. or $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. packets or tins.
2. Fine White Casein. Bulk only.

MODIFIED

DRIED FULL CREAM MILK
"DORSELLA"

Supplied in bulk. In 1-lb. packets. Or in decorated tins containing 5, 10 and 16 oz. with literature.

(This is the finest form of milk food for infants and invalids and can be used for babies who cannot be breast fed from birth. Composition and bacteriological purity approved by doctors and nurses. 1-lb. airtight tins can be supplied to retail at 2/6.)

PRIDEAUX'S PURE CASEIN CO. LTD.

MOTCOMBE, DORSETSHIRE, and
16 Southwark St., LONDON, S.E.1

ESTD. 1879.

Eight factories in Dorset, Somerset and Wilts.



BRAND'S ESSENCE

of Beef, Mutton or Chicken consists solely of the juice of the finest meats, prepared with the greatest care under the most hygienic conditions.

Essential in the Sick Room.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

BRAND & CO., LTD.

Mayfair Works, Vauxhall, LONDON, S.W.8.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS (THE GENUINE).

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.

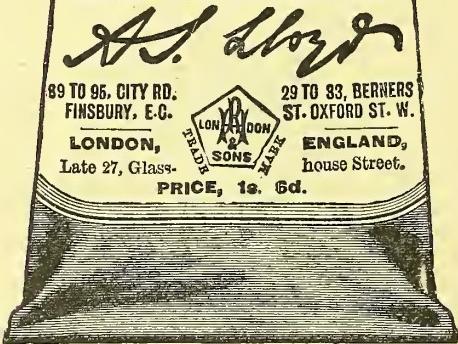
Entered at Stationers' Hall.

A. S. LLOYD'S
EUXESIS
FOR SHAVING
WITHOUT THE
Use of SOAP or Water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Unscrew the cap at the top, and gently press the broad end, always taking care to do so from the bottom, by which the tube is rendered perfectly air-tight; when enough is obtained apply it to the beard either with a small soft brush or the finger, rubbing it a little; then apply the razor, and although but little of the Euxesis be seen on the face, the beard will be removed with the greatest ease and comfort. It will be found very beneficial to wash before shaving. It is not intended to make a lather like soap. When the tube is not in use, be sure to screw on the cap again.

Sold in Collapsible Tubes, at 1s. 6d. and 3s.
By the Original & Sole Manufacturer & Proprietor



Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists throughout the World.

M. HOVENDEN & SONS having purchased, under an administration suit, the Business of the late A. S. LLOYD, with the Receipt, Trade-Mark, and Goodwill of the celebrated Euxesis, the Trade are cautioned that the original and genuine Euxesis is now manufactured at our Factory ONLY and may be obtained at either of our Warehouses.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.—THE GENUINE A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS bears a label printed in BLACK only on a Yellow ground, with our Trade Mark at the bottom, as Illustration.

Proprietors : R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.
LONDON: 89-95 City Road, E.C.1; and 29-33 Berners Street, W.1

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz.	Selling Price to Retailer F.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ...	10/-	1/-
A complexiou soap.		
PROLACTUM ... - ...	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ...	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ...	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ...	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ...	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ...	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ...	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ...	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ...	22/6	2/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ...	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ...	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ...	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
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For oily complexions and blackheads.		
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Dandruff eradicator.		
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The Products of

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For obesity.		
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Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

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A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS.

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.

CAUTION.

The Labels on GENUINE EUXESIS bear two signatures—

A. S. Lloyd in Black Ink, and that of his Widow,
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**Sole Manufacturers and
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N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses write **LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S)**.

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"ADDIS in
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WILL NOT COLLAPSE IN HOT
WATER

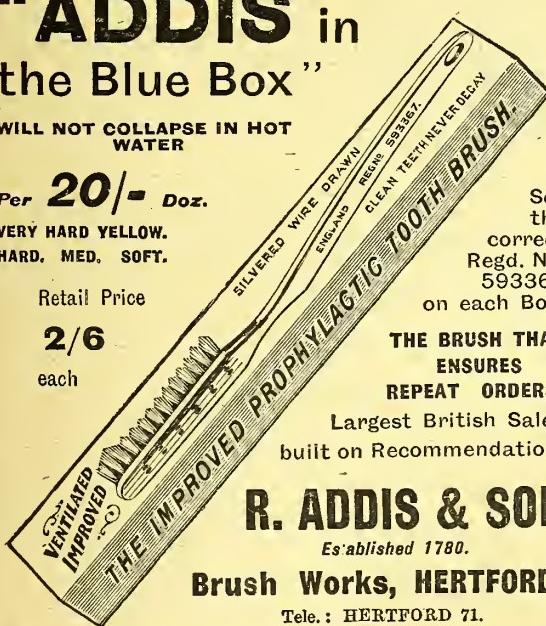
Per **20/-** Doz.

VERY HARD YELLOW.
HARD, MED. SOFT.

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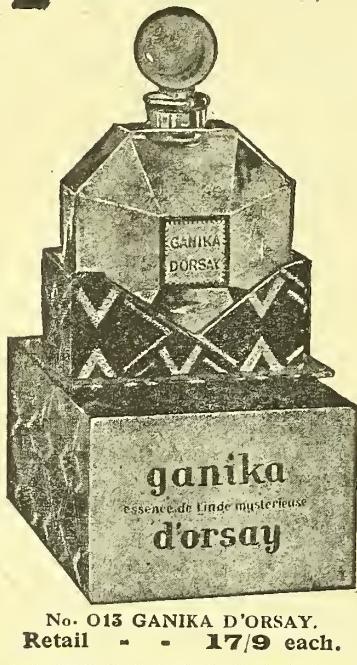
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Cased Perfumes suitable for high-class trade.

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Notoriously, the great buying public leaves Christmas Gift shopping till the last moment. There is still time for the enterprising pharmacist to "capture the Gift Trade with P. & L.'s aid" by making a bold display on his windows and counters of the splendid range of quick-selling, popularly-priced, Piesse and Lubin Perfumes and Toilet Requisites.

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Various Tints.
1/6 per box.

Piesse & Lubin's
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Often imitated, never
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3/6, 6/-, 11/- and 20/-

DAY CREAM
also Night Cream,
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in fancy stoppered
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From 2/6

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FROLIC, 3/6, 6/-, 13/3 per bottle. ROSE DE DAMAS, COEUR DE JEANNETTE and OPOPONAX, 3/6, 6/-, 11/- and 20/-.

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Face Powders, "Frolic" 1/6; other fragrances..	2/6
Solid Face Powder, in card box, with puff ..	1/-
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3 Tablet Soaps	3/6 per box
Bath Soap .. 1/- per tablet; 5/- per box of ½ dozen	
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HUDSON'S VEGETABLE LEAFLETS

Impart to the Complexion and Lips a Perfectly Natural Tint which cannot be detected.

On Attractive Cards of One Dozen.

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Collapsible tubes, 1/3 (per
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Per tablet, 8d.; per box, 2/-
(per doz. 3-tab. boxes, 20/-).



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Per tablet, 8d.; per box, 2/-
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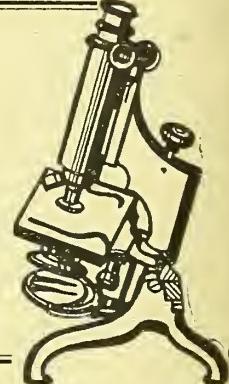
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Seasonable Sundries

LADIES' BRUSH CASES

	s.d.
1773.—LADIES' BRUSH CASE, lined moirette, containing ebonyed hair brush and comb	... each 3 9
" better quality	" 4 9
lined sateen, containing ebonyed hair brush, mirror and comb	" 6 6
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lined moirette, containing ebony hair brush and comb	" 6 6
lined sateen, containing ebony hair brush, comb and ebony mirror	" 13 6
lined silk, containing ebony hair brush, comb and ebony mirror	" 16 6
lined silk, containing ebony hair brush, ebony mirror, comb and ebony button hook	" 19 0
lined silk, containing ebony hair brush, ebony cloth brush, ebony mirror, and ebony button hook	" 22 0
lined sateen, containing white xylonite hair brush and comb	" 6 0
lined sateen, containing white xylonite hair brush, mirror and comb	" 8 6
lined sateen, containing white xylonite hair brush, cloth brush, mirror and comb	" 11 6
lined sateen, containing white xylonite hair brush, cloth brush, hat brush, mirror and comb	" 15 0
589.—SPECIAL LINE in card box, containing ebony hair brush and comb	" 4 6
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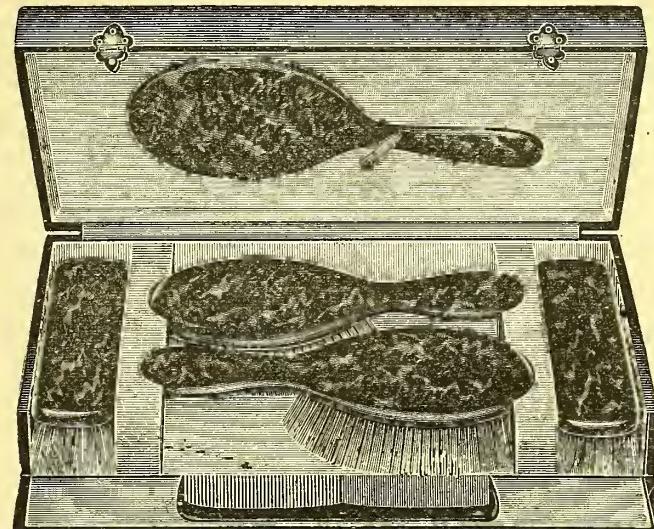
A discount of 5% for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of 10/- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

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TOILET
WARE
OF EVERY
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BRUSHES,
MIRRORS,
COMBS,
SCENT
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POWDER
JARS,
Etc.

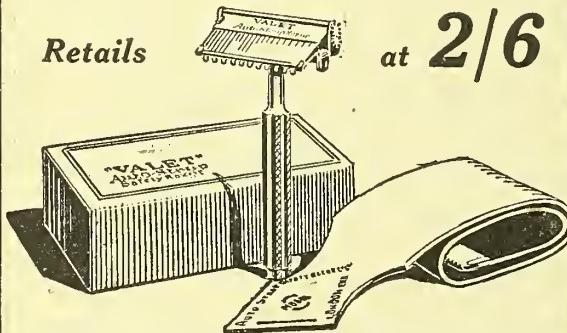


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THIS
"VALET"
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76%
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Retails

at **2/6**

The Scheme is Simple

For every 3 doz. of the popular 2/6 Razors ordered, a Guinea Razor is given FREE with orders placed before November 30th.

Thousands of these are being sold and thousands more will surely be sold before Xmas.

The Inducement Great

1	Guinea Razor free with 3 Doz.
2	" " " " 6 "
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8	" (The Limit) " " 24 "

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
AND EFFICIENT SERVICE
IF ORDERED NOW
FROM

WARDS of WARRINGTON

BIDWELL, BIDWELL & CO. LTD.
ESTAB. 1839.

Castle Works, Axminster, Devon.

"COMPAGENIC"

Regd. No. 424,746.

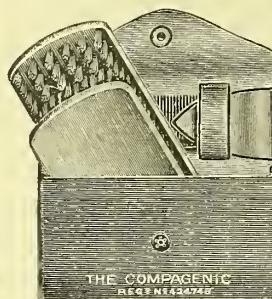
Two hair brushes and comb in leather case. The pair of brushes take up only the space of one ordinary brush. Outfit measures $5 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Can be cleaned without washing by running bristles of one brush up and down the other. Suitable for officers of Army and Navy, Tourists, etc.

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IN GREY BRISTLE	6/6	10/6	
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EBONY BACKS AND WHITE BRISTLE	13/-	20/-	17/9/24.

DEAR SIRS,

"I am seizing the opportunity of the fortnightly mail leaving to let you know how extremely pleased I am with the pair of small hair brushes, your 'Compagenic' which I bought last year.

"They have been with me here now for 12 months, leading a hard life in this trying country, and up to date there doesn't seem to be a bristle missing, and they are as stiff as ever. For a wild country like this they are just the thing."—, CAPT.



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BEST BRITISH RUSHES

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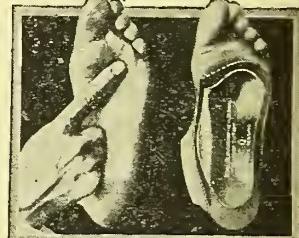
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when you are asked for a Pneumonia Jacket be ready to supply a
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Size	1	2	3	4	5	6
8 x 6	10 x 8	12 x 10	15 x 12	19 x 13	21 x 15	
Cost	8/-	12/-	16/-	20/-	26/-	33/-
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Size	1	2	3	4	5	6
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Special 4-piece Showcard with orders for 6 doz.

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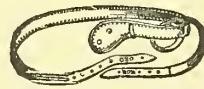
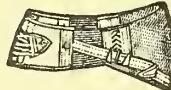
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made in Fleecy, Felt, and Chamois, etc.

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, INDIA RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES
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"Perfectum" Waterproof Protector

without extra charge. Further, free sample towels, each in envelope, will be supplied with opening or stock orders, if desired.

Therefore, apart from all other considerations, it will now, more than ever, pay you to

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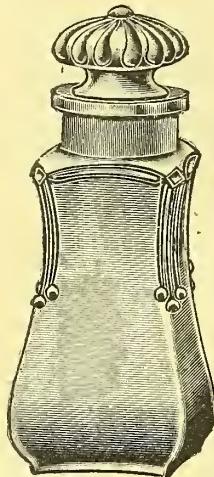
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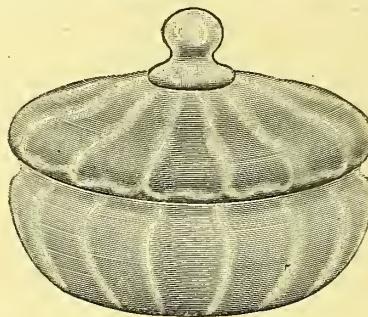
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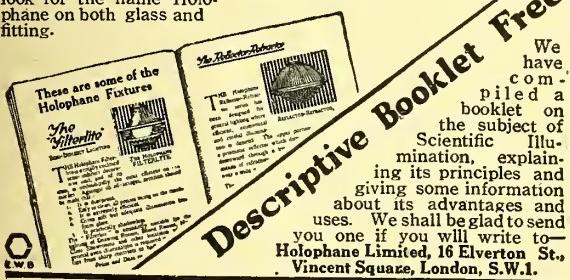
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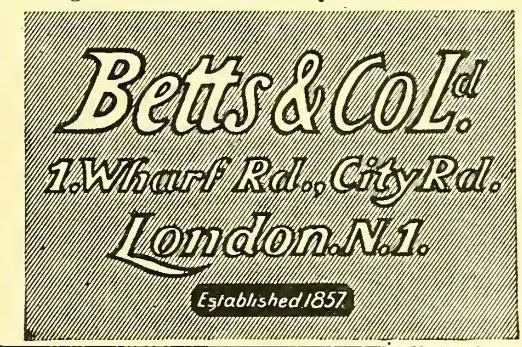
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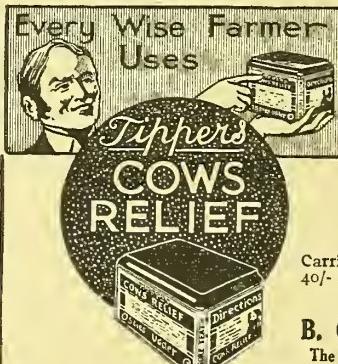
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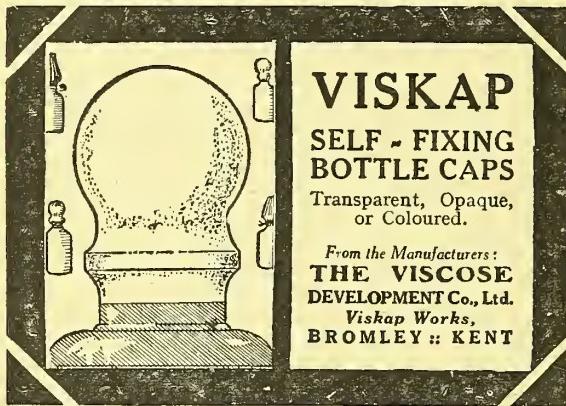
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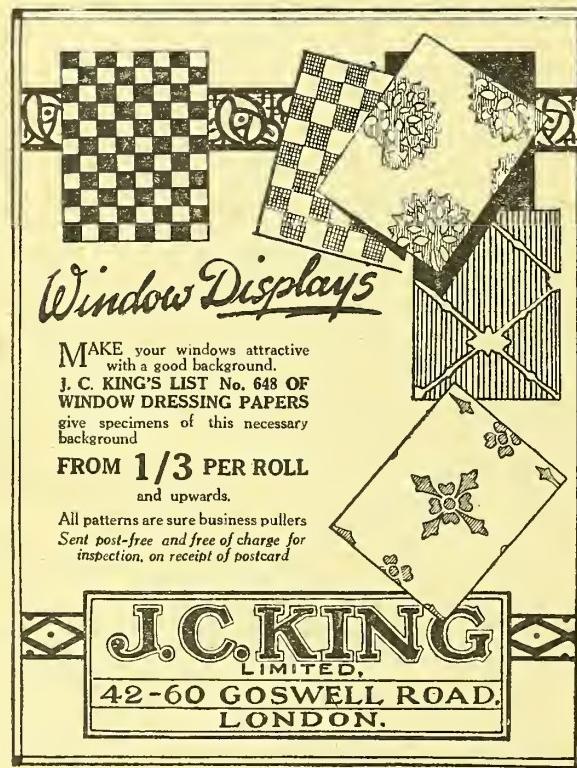
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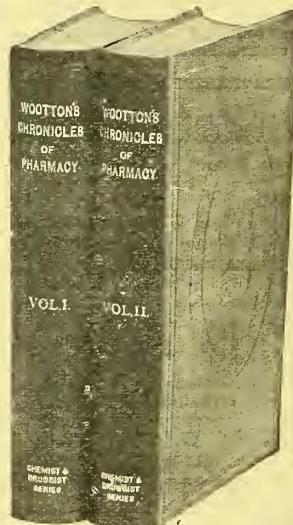
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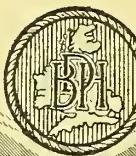
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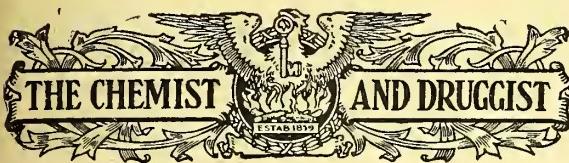
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Coming Events

Monday, December 1

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Cantor Lecture II. "Modern Colour Problems," by Louis C. Martin.

Wednesday, December 3

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. Walker on "Some Experiences of a Pharmacist."

National Association of Women Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8.30 p.m. Dr. H. M. Berry on "X-rays as Therapeutic Agent." Members of the Western (London) Pharmacists' Association are invited to attend the meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 11 a.m. Council meeting. At 3 p.m. Election of annuitants. BRANCH MEETINGS.—Birmingham, Grand Hotel, at 8.30 p.m. Address by Mr. H. O. Lloyd, member of the Society's Council. Liverpool, joint meeting with Liverpool Chemists' Association.

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Evans, F.I.C., Ph.C., on "Extraneous Matter in Food."

Friday, December 5

Retail Pharmacists' Union (Manchester, Salford and District Branch), Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

English and Welsh News

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Ancient Crucible Discovered

The discovery of an earthenware vessel of the period 1740-90 during recent excavations at the offices of the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph," has aroused considerable interest; and in a letter to that journal Mr. John Austen, Ph.C. (G. T. W. Newsholme, Ltd.), states:—

"...the Hartshead was an important thoroughfare, and it is on record that John Kirkby, druggist, had a shop there as far back as 1739, which he purchased in 1750. It was an imposing shop, and many years afterwards became the office of the 'Iris' newspaper and the home of James Montgomery. Kirkby left in 1766, and the shop was then occupied for three years by Dr. William Buchan, who presumably carried on an apothecary's practice. It was here that Dr. Buchan wrote his famous work on 'Domestic Medicine or the Family Physician.' In 1783 the Hartshead premises were purchased by another druggist, William Pearson, who had carried on business for many years at 17 High Street (his name appears in the 1774 Directory). In 1787 he let the Hartshead shop to Joseph Gales, the founder of the 'Sheffield Register' newspaper, and within quite recent years the property became part of the 'Sheffield Telegraph' machine department. From the position of the old well in which the crucible was found, I think it must have been in what was formerly known as Hawksworth's yard. Mr. George Hawksworth, druggist, had a shop pointing to High Street about where the Gas Company's shop now is in the 'Telegraph' Buildings. He purchased the premises in 1815, and died in 1850, after which the business was continued by his son...."

Liverpool

The Royal Institution, the headquarters of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, has been redecorated.

A visitor to London states that he was assured £25 had been paid by an American customer for a shaving brush in Bond Street. Locally 6s. seems to be about the limit.

Extract from a Northern Pharmacist's letter to a Liverpool friend: "I thank you for your kind reception in Liverpool. It was nice to meet a live chemist. They are, as a body, rather on the slow and dry side. After three days in your great city I think Liverpool grows busier."

Mr. Edwin Thompson (chairman) presided at the second meeting of the current session of the Society of Chemical Industry (Liverpool Section), held in the Muspratt Lecture Theatre at the University on November 21, and congratulated Dr. Clayton (United Alkali Co.) on his re-election as Member of Parliament for the Widnes Division, and Professor Baly on his return from the United States. Mr. J. L. F. Vogel read a paper on "Notes on Alloy Metals used in Alloy Steels," demonstrating the wide field which this industry opened for laboratory chemists.

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Mr. C. Thompson, Aspatria, has applied to the Cumberland County Council for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire which occurred on November 18 at the premises of Macarthy's, Ltd., chemists, Romford, originated, it is thought, through the fusing of an electric wire. Gas was ignited, and considerable damage resulted.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1920.—The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1924, and the Raw Opium Regulations, 1924, printed in draft form in our issue of October 18 (p. 573), are given in "The London Gazette" of November 25, and bear the date November 20.

Poisoning.—A verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind" was returned at an inquest, on November 26, on the body of Mr. Joseph A. Mescall, medical practitioner, Grafton Road, Plaistow. It was stated that Dr. Mescall was in the hands of moneylenders. According to medical evidence, death was due to hydrocyanic acid.

INQUESTS.—The deputy-coroner for West London opened, on November 25, an inquiry concerning the death

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of Mr. Frederick W. Burnham, a stockbroker, living in Chelsea. A medical witness attributed death to an irritant poison, and the inquiry was adjourned for an analysis to be made.—A similar case is reported from Grimsby, the coroner adjourning an inquest on the body of Lilian M. Lilliman for an examination of the contents of a pill-box.

FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY RESULTS.—In the London Business Houses' League, on November 24, a football match between The British Drug Houses, Ltd., and Arcos, Ltd., resulted in a draw, each side scoring once. On the same date, B.D.H. were defeated by 8–1 in the London Commercial League.—The following are the results of matches played in connection with the Pharmacy Hockey League this season: "Square" 0, Wellcome Club 3; "Square" 1; London College 1; Wellcome Club 1, Allenburys 0.

IN THE COURTS.—At Acton Petty Sessions, on November 19, Richard W. Carter, commercial traveller, was fined 40s. for embezzling the sum of 11s. received on behalf of his employers, Henry J. Smith (Chemists), Ltd., Stanley Road, South Acton.—At Hove Police Court, recently, Charles J. Holder was committed for trial on two charges of stealing goods from the pharmacy of Mr. L. B. Baynard, Western Road. Bail was allowed.—At Boston, on November 25, Samuel A. Stearns, boot repairer, was sentenced to three months' hard labour on charges of having cocaine in his possession and offering it for sale to a local dentist.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. T. Stewart Barrie, M.B., Ch.B., chemist and druggist, has been appointed surgeon to the Glasgow Ophthalmic Institution.

An interesting lecture on "Foxglove and Hemlock" was given, on November 21, before the Aberdeen Natural History and Antiquarian Society by Professor Marshall, of the chair of Materia Medica, Aberdeen University.

Tickets for the annual whist drive and dance of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, to be held at Windsor House on December 10, are now obtainable from the secretary, Mr. J. W. Laing, 85 Polworth Gardens, or any member of the committee.

Irish News

Brevities

Mr. D. J. Kavanagh, Ph.C., Buttevant, co. Cork, has been appointed a Peace Commissioner.

The Waterford Board of Health has decided to appoint a compounder for the city dispensary at £150 a year, or such salary as may be approved.

At Trillick Petty Sessions, recently, William Strong, merchant, Trillick, was summoned for selling vinegar which was 1.02 per cent. deficient in acetic acid, and for selling liquid extract of cascara which was 5.5 per cent. "below the standard." Defendant was fined 21s. and costs in each case.

A verdict that death was due to strychnine poisoning was returned at an inquest on the body of John Gilmore, Ballyough, co. Down, on November 25. It was stated that the deceased, after drinking some milk and tea, complained of the bitter taste. Medical evidence was that the symptoms were typical of strychnine poisoning, and Mr. J. H. Totten, analyst, said he found in the stomach of the deceased 0.093 gr. of strychnine, 0.016 gr. in the kidney, and in the small bottle which contained the milk 0.293 gr.

Belfast

At the Licensing Claims Tribunal, Belfast, recently, the following awards were made to chemists for the loss of their wine licences: T. N. Moffatt, £23; A. Morris, £200; A. E. Davis, £300; W. T. Gordon, £170; Enfield Medical Hall, Ltd., £256.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1924, p. 289.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 5, 1924)

- "TAXOL"; for a pluriglandular medicinal product (3).
 - "URALYSOL" on strip label; and "LACTOBYL" forming cross on circular device; for internal medicines (3). By Omnium de Specialités et Produits Chimiques Société Anonyme, 11 rue Torricelli, Paris. B445,345; B446,473/475.
 - "DESICCOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Maitland, Greenish & Lindley, 10 Chester Place, Hyde Park Square, London, W.2. 450,555.
 - "KENBAR"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. Barker & Co., Ltd., 83 Kensington High Street, London, W.8. 450,730. (Associated.)
 - "THE WHOOPING COUGH CURE, BABY'S LIFE SAVER," with device of child and lifebelt, and signature, "Race Thomas Hooper"; for a whooping cough medicine (3). By R. T. Hooper, Hawthorn, South Lane, Kingston-on-Thames. 450,201.
 - "W. BOWDEN'S INDIAN BALM" on strip label device; for an ointment (3). By J. Barlow, Rackfield Works, Barnstaple, Devonshire. B450,949.
 - "JEMA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. Wander, Ltd., 43 Cowcross Street, London, E.C.1. 451,401. (Associated.)
 - "PROPIDEX"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Les Etablissements Poulen Frères, 86 rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris. 451,715. (Associated.)
 - "MENTHOLATUM" on label device; for an external medicine (3). By The Mentholatum Co., Ltd., 78 Building, Fairlie Road, The Trading Estate, Slough, Buckinghamshire. 451,742. (Associated.)
 - "BALMEX"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By L. Atkinson & Co., Ltd., 235 Brockley Road, London, S.E.4. 451,971. (Associated.)
 - "TUSSEMOL"; for all goods (3). By J. H. Dixon, 12 Lindsay Avenue, Marton, Blackpool.
 - "ARCADIAN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By E. Jackson & Co., Ltd., 28A and 29 High Street, Crediton, Devonshire. 452,372.
 - "ALBOID"; for goods (47) and for face cream, shaving soap and tooth paste (48). By C. W. Watson & Co., 101 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. 449,478/479. (Associated.)
 - "DICE" with picture of two dice and dice-box; for goods (47) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By Tyson & Co., Ltd., 6 Blackstock Street, Liverpool. 451,934/935. (Associated.)
 - "WULCOT"; for soap (47) and (48). By J. Bibby & Sons, Ltd., King Edward Street, Liverpool. 451,213/214. (Associated.)
 - "RAMADA"; for toilet articles (48). By M. Neville R. Neville and O. Neville, 25 Hamilton Road, Ealing, London, W.5. 443,913.
 - "THREE LIONS SOAP" with conventional device of three lions; for soap (48). By C. Schou's Fabriker Aktieselskab, 28 Kronprinsessegade, Copenhagen, Denmark. 450,826.
 - "EULITH" under bird's head device; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Eulith-Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, 27-30 Lehrter Strasse, Berlin, A.W.5. 451,503.
- (From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 12, 1924)
- "WATAJOY," "CASTLEHOLM," and "HOLMCastle"; for chemicals (1). By W. H. Holmes & Sons, Portland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 451,765/766/767. (Associated.)
 - "C F G" on circular device ("C F G" disclaimed); for all goods (1). By Chemische Fabrik Grunau Landshoff & Meyer Aktiengesellschaft, Kopenickerstrasse, 29-34, Grunau, Berlin, Germany. 451,223.
 - "CARMOLOID"; for chemicals (1). By R. Ingham Clark & Co., Ltd., 24 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. 452,056. (Associated.)
 - "PASTURITE" on circular device; for chemical fertilisers (2). By Layton & Son, Tudor House, Poplar Avenue, Eaton, Norwich. 452,070.
 - "RENTOKIL"; for insect pest destroyers (2). By Disinfectants & General Products, Ltd., 71 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1. 452,262.
 - "TRIPHAL"; for a medicine for infectious diseases (3). By Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning, Höchst am Main, Germany. 451,101.

North Ireland Pharmacy Bill

Chemists' and Druggists' Society

A MEETING of the General Committee of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland was held on November 19, the President (Mr. Fred Storey) in the chair. The chairman expressed pleasure at having Mr. McDowell and Mr. Moffett with them again after their recent illnesses, and reported having received a letter from the Ministry of Home Affairs asking for six names to be submitted for nomination as the druggists' representatives on the first Pharmaceutical Council of Ulster, in accordance with the terms of the new Bill. The Law Committee had decided to send forward twelve names, leaving it to the Minister to make the selection, and this was approved. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the smallness of the representation, in view of the fact that the chemists and druggists and registered druggists had a substantial majority in Northern Ireland. The chairman expressed the view that it would be wise to call a general meeting of the trade to discuss the Bill. After some discussion, the meeting was fixed for November 26.

North Irish Pharmacists' Association

A special meeting of the North Irish Pharmacists' Association was held on November 19, in Belfast, for the purpose of considering the new Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and deciding what steps should be taken in reference to it. Mr. Horatio Todd (President) occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance.

Mr. A. W. Mann began by referring to the proposed legalisation of company pharmacy. Companies would, he believed, have power to take apprentices, who would have the privilege of serving their time and being granted the usual facilities. That meant that Tom, Dick and Harry could form a company and employ a pharmaceutical chemist. Company pharmacy should be excluded once and for all from the six counties. He did not like the compulsory registration in the new Society, and he objected to being compelled to pay a fee to register. He would like to know if it was a fact that the Committee appointed by the chemists had nominated themselves for positions on the new Council. Mr. H. Lancashire, J.P., said they had really not had time to consider the Bill. They had come to the meeting to hear about it. Mr. Mann said he would like to explain that while he was not opposed to the legalised registration of companies like Grattan's, he was against the registration of new companies.

THE COMMITTEE'S WORK

Mr. Guiler thought it would be better if he explained the position of the Committee of pharmacists dealing with the matter. The Committee had held forty meetings, and since January 1924 had been in close touch with the Home Office. There were many difficulties in connection with the Bill, and the Committee would welcome any suggestions that would help them. The Committee met the previous day and spent two hours discussing the Bill. The Committee had been summoned to consider the calling of a general meeting of the trade, but, fortunately or unfortunately, Mr. McDowell had forestalled them and called that meeting of the N.I.P.A. The Committee was, however, anxious to hear what the members of that meeting had to say, and in the further negotiations with the Home Office they would bring up the various points. Mr. W. J. Hardy said he was a member of the Committee, and there were many points in the Bill he would like to see amended. They had to meet the Home Office again, and he did not think it was wise they should enter into details that day. It would be against the best interests of the trade. Mr. J. E. Connor, J.P., M.C.P.S.I., said he understood the new Society would be under the control of the Home Office. At the moment he did not see that that would be to their advantage. The Bill did not provide for automatic registration of all who were qualified under the present Act, but only for those who had qualified and were resident in Northern Ireland. He expected there

would be considerable opposition outside to the proposed third schedule of drugs which were only to be sold by qualified persons. Mr. J. Dundee said that Mr. Connor was a member of the Committee he was criticising. Mr. Percy Shinner asked whether corporate bodies would have to take out the annual licence, and Mr. Hardy replied in the affirmative. Mr. H. Crail thought that reciprocity was covered by Clause 5. He agreed with Mr. Mann as to the legalisation of companies. Where would most of them be if the big companies from across the water came in, using the chemists' business as a side-line?

REPLY ON THE DISCUSSION

Mr. Guiler, replying to various questions, dealt at length with the reciprocity point. In his opinion, there would be more men likely to go out of their area to other countries than there were likely to come in. Most of the points raised that day were already before the Committee. They need not be afraid of the honorary members mentioned in the Bill. That was simply to give the Council power to elect distinguished visitors to the city as honorary members. The duties of the registrar of the Society would be confined to compiling and keeping the register. They thought matriculation should be the standard for the preliminary. As to the names sent forward to the Home Office, he received a letter asking him to submit names before last Saturday. He was in a dilemma, and summoned the Committee, which decided in the circumstances to send in the names of the sixteen members of the Committee, and leave the Home Office to make the choice. After all, the Committee had done the work, and the men on the new Council would have to work hard. Mr. Hardy said that the Committee was still in touch with the Home Office, and it might yet be found necessary to have a general meeting of the chemists of the Six Counties. Mr. Crail said the Committee had the confidence of the trade. The chairman said they were indebted to Mr. Guiler. They knew that the Committee had been working hard. Mr. Mann said that the President of the N.I.P.A. was not among the names. He still thought the proposed preliminary was too stiff, especially in the country, where it was harder to get good apprentices than in the city. Mr. James Tate said the Bill could be radically amended by the House.

Several speakers expressed disagreement with the proposals of the Bill in regard to the R.D.'s, and claimed that the pharmacists had not been justly treated in that connection. Mr. Dundee said if they examined the Bill they would find the druggists had not got so much. It was suggested there should be another meeting of the Association at which concrete resolutions could be put forward; but Mr. Guiler thought no benefit would be derived from it. His Committee had the various points in hand. He added that the Committee had been put to considerable expense, and that there were many who had not paid their subscriptions. The chairman said he was sure they would take the hint. They desired to co-operate with the Committee, and the criticisms that day had been entirely friendly.

VITTEL WATER BANNED IN SPAIN. — An application for permission to import and sell in Spain the waters of Vittel (France) has been refused, and in the Royal Order, in which this decision is contained, the refusal is motivated by the following considerations: In the first place, there are in Spain twenty-two spas, the waters of which are practically identical with those of Vittel, and the Royal Academy of Medicine has expressed the opinion that the importation into Spain of the waters of Vittel is unnecessary. Further, the fact must not be overlooked that France prohibits the importation of all natural mineral waters similar to those available in that country, with the sole exception of purgative waters. Consequently, the application is refused, since the importation of Vittel waters would prove of no benefit to Spaniards, and it is desirable to protect native waters. Therefore, by Royal Order, the admission into Spain of these waters after December 27 is prohibited, as well as their sale by wholesalers and in pharmacies.

French News

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

ARMS AND THE WEIGHING MACHINE.—At a certain Parisian pharmacy, in the Avenue Bosquet, an old and somewhat portly military man comes with unfailing regularity once a week to the weighing machine, paying the regular charge of two sous. If it registers an increase, he frowns; if a decrease, he smiles. A commonplace incident, but the elderly military man's name is Marshal Joffre.

IODOFORM GAUZE, though less used nowadays, still forms the excuse for a certain number of vexatious prosecutions, on account of the difficulty of guaranteeing Codex strength when the article is kept in stock even for a relatively short time. The Dean of the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy, who is frequently officially referred to as an expert, does not hesitate to use his influence and authority in favour of pharmacists in cases where no aggravating circumstances are alleged.

THE BENEFICENT EFFECTS OF GARLIC, so long appreciated by ardent Southerners, are beginning to be recognised by the medical profession. The difficulty, M. Bonnamour tells us, is to hit on a suitable method of administration. Maceration gives a product too strong in taste for weak stomachs; the extract is difficult to make and keeps badly; the tincture apt to be unequal in active principles. An alcoholic extract from the fresh plant can be standardised to a definite strength. Twenty to thirty drops daily are used in cases of hypotension, and thirty to fifty drops in pulmonary conditions.

ADVERTISING A SOAP.—The proprietors of a soap, which is just now being freely advertised by posters, etc., in Paris, have adopted a novel system of postcard advertising. Each purchaser of a cake is presented with a postcard with the address space left blank, but bearing the name of the vendor and a notice of the conditions. These state that any such card, received by post, entitles the bearer to a free sample. The *modus operandi* is as follows: The purchaser addresses the card to himself, posts it, and subsequently takes it to the shop of the vendor. The dealer has thus his client's address, and the postcard has passed through the post, so that all persons handling it will have seen this novel form of advertisement.

THE SCIENCE AND ART OF ADVERTISING is, in France, as old as journalism itself, at least as far as pharmaceutical publicity is concerned. The first French newspaper, Theophraste Renaudot's "Bureau de Rencontre," published in Paris in 1630, was exclusively devoted to advertisements. It was the organ of Renaudot's Registry Office (as we should call it nowadays), which furnished the addresses of those prepared to buy and sell permission to keep open shop ("tenir boutiques"), either under the widows of master surgeons, apothecaries, and goldsmiths, etc., or by obtaining licences, also of masters seeking apprentices or apprentices wanting employers. The journal promised to inform the public "where good medicaments could be had at reasonable prices."

ALSACE-LORRAINE.—Since the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine have once more come under French rule, the German system of limitation of pharmacies has been maintained, as your readers are aware. One result has been that a certain number of qualified French pharmacists, unable for financial or other reasons to obtain the "concession" for a pharmacy, are carrying on business as druggists, at Mulhouse, Metz, and especially at Strassburg. These have recently formed an association, and are apparently taking action with a view to obtaining permission to extend their business to retail pharmacy. Their possible success is viewed with some apprehension, if not by local pharmacists, at least by that section of the French retail trade which has already suggested that the best way of unifying French and Alsatian conditions is to introduce the limitation system throughout France.

Colonial and Foreign News

SERUMS IN ESTHONIA.—All serums imported into Estonia are required to bear on the label an indication of the date of expiry of their activity. In the case of diphtheria anti-toxin the validity may not exceed one year.

A CHAIR OF HISTORY OF PHARMACY has been created in the University of Vienna, to which Master of Pharmacy Otto Zeckert, a pharmacist on the staff of the Federal Pharmacies (the former Imperial Court Pharmacies, which are now owned and worked by the Government of the Republic) has been appointed.

THE WORD COGNAC is often loosely used on the Continent to denote any brand of brandy. However, the Peace Treaties of Versailles and St. Germain stipulate that the designation "Cognac" shall be applied solely to brandies produced in the Charente district of France. In Czechoslovakia the word "Melnik" has now been adopted as a generic term for brandy in that country.

GERMAN "DANGEROUS" DRUGS TAX.—To cover the costs entailed in administering the Opium Law, an order of the German Minister of the Interior, dated November 12, introduces an inland revenue tax of 50 marks on every kilogram of morphine, heroin and cocaine manufactured in Germany. The amount due has to be paid by the manufacturer to the Health Department of the Reich whenever a consignment leaves the works. When morphine, heroin or cocaine on which this tax has already been paid is exported by a wholesaler, application for a refund of the amount in question may be made; however, claims for amounts under twenty-five marks will not be entertained. This revenue tax of 50 marks a kilo will also be levied by the German Customs on all imports of morphine, heroin and cocaine.

BELGIAN DUTY ON SPECIALITIES.—In the new Belgian tariff, which came into force on November 10, compound medicines, preparations in doses and pharmaceutical specialities (tariff No. 382), pay on admission into Belgium and Luxembourg an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. The chargeable duty is calculated on the retail price marked on the bottles or packages. In the case of preparations containing alcohol, the duty shall not be less than that chargeable on alcoholic preparations as specified under tariff No. 269. These duties are as follows:—Content of ethyl alcohol, 5 per cent. or less, 150 francs; between 5 and 10 per cent., 300 francs; between 10 and 20 per cent., 600 francs; between 20 and 50 per cent., 1,500 francs; and over 50 per cent., 3,000 francs, per 100 kilograms. In this connection it may be mentioned that in the case of goods dutiable by weight the immediate containers in which they are sold to the purchaser pay the same duty as the contents, that is to say, the chargeable duty is levied on the actual weight of the package, an important consideration in the case of alcoholic medicinal preparations where the weight of the bottle often exceeds that of the contents.

SPANISH ASPIRATIONS.—A number of resolutions were adopted at the recent annual meeting of the Spanish National Pharmaceutical Association, held in Seville on October 15-20, many of which embody wishes which have long been advanced by the profession of that country, such as the demand for the reform of the existing system of pharmacy on the basis of the introduction of a limitation of the number of pharmacies in proportion to the population. An important resolution was to the effect that the Government should be approached with a view to securing a revision of the law regulating the manufacture and sale of specialities (C. & D., March 1, p. 314), this task to be entrusted to the Royal Academy of Medicine. Once again the demand for the creation of a technical pharmaceutical laboratory figures among the resolutions. At present there are four faculties of pharmacy in Spain, and the somewhat singular request was formulated that the number should be reduced to one only, and that the whole of the available laboratory equipment, collections, etc., as well as the teaching staff at present distributed among four universities, should be concentrated in a single faculty.

American Notes

By "The Man from London."

GLYCERIN AS A DIET IN DIABETES.—Reports come from Johns Hopkins Hospital that glycerin has been found a valuable agent in the treatment of diabetes. Experiments carried out by research workers seem to demonstrate that glycerin can be substituted for carbohydrates in the diet and "burned as such." It is claimed with this diet the formation of acetone in the body is stopped.

TELLING THE WORLD.—Forty odd druggists of Omaha, Nebraska, have united for the purpose of advertising the merits of the registered druggist by means of half-page advertisements that tell the whole story of the drug store, the registered proprietor, and what they mean to the community. The point is made that the man who is a registered pharmacist by law is a better judge of candy for children.

EVERYTHING PROVIDED EXCEPT RATS.—Up in Indiana there is a pretty young lady unloading "rat poison" upon the druggists by a novel selling method. The first thing she does when honouring a town by her presence is to see the mayor, talk rats, and ask that he issue a proclamation for a rat-killing day. Next, teachers and scholars in the schools are given a lecture upon the rat evil. After working up public sentiment, the drug stores are visited, and her particular brand of rat poison unloaded.

NON-HABIT-FORMING NARCOTICS WANTED.—Dr. Carleton Simon, of the Narcotic Bureau of New York City, recently told the members of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association that the hope of the future lies not with the diplomat or statesman, but with the chemist who in manufacturing synthetic non-habit-forming narcotics would be able to replace those that are at present grown and are so great a menace to civilisation. The chemist produced indigo by a synthetic process, and we may look for this to be accomplished likewise with all narcotic drugs used at present.

DRUGGIST SHOOTS BANDIT.—A registered pharmacist out in San Francisco is being made much of by some of his colleagues in the surrounding neighbourhood, as a result of his determination not to be robbed as easily as some of his brother-pharmacists had been recently by a certain lone bandit who held them up at the point of a gun. The specialist in drug-store robbery, waiting until about closing time, entered, and stopped naturally against the cash register. The rest of the story may be briefly stated thus: Robber points gun at druggist, who throws hands up; customer appears in store and bandit hides gun; druggist grabs his gun from behind prescription department; fires; robber dies an hour later in hospital.

THOUGH THERE ARE 50,000 DRUGGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ONLY 15,000 TOOK ADVANTAGE IN 1923 OF THE VOLSTEAD PROHIBITION ACT THAT PERMITS THEM, AFTER PAYING ABOUT FIVE POUNDS STERLING YEARLY, TO FILL LIQUOR PRESCRIPTIONS. The Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association is on record as saying that the National Association of Retail Druggists opposed the Government's plan to make druggists dispensers of whisky for medicinal purposes, and only agreed to handle it for the benefit of sick people after the Government had practically forced them to do it. Dr. La Wall, dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, stated recently that students are now required to sign a pledge to uphold the laws of the country, especially those relating to alcohol and narcotics, and that any student who violates the national law or is found working in a place where it is being violated is expelled or suspended.

PEPPERMINT IN U.S.—Early settlers of New England first introduced peppermint and spearmint into the United States. The plants were brought from England and were first grown in Wayne county, New York. In this latter state the industry reached its maximum about 1816, prospering until 1869, about 4,000 acres being under cultivation, at present practically none is raised in the Empire

State. Extending to Ohio, and Michigan about 1835, the peppermint industry spread into Indiana and Oregon, and in this latter State is still of considerable importance. Ideal conditions for the growing of peppermint prevail in the beaver dam land of the Willamette valley of Oregon, and the district of Lake Labish contains several hundred acres of this type of land. In 1922, two acres of the mint produced here yielded 186 pounds of oil or 93 pounds to the acre. About 12,000 pounds of single distilled oil were produced on 300 acres. Three kinds of mint are grown in America, the so-called American mint, the black mint, and the white mint.

LEAD POISONING.—The following is an abstract of an interesting investigation regarding the absorption and excretion of lead in the organism by Drs. Aub, Minot, Fairhall, and Reznikoff (Journal American Medical Association). Contrary to accepted views that it is the gastro-intestinal tract by which lead was absorbed into the system, the authors found that much of the lead that enters the gastro-intestinal tract is not absorbed into the organism, but either is eliminated directly or never passes beyond the liver. Absorption from the respiratory tract, on the other hand, is rapid and dangerous. As much lead may be absorbed from one injection into the respiratory tract in one day as from gastro-intestinal exposure lasting months. By the respiratory tract, lead enters directly into the circulation instead of passing through the liver, as in gastro-intestinal absorption. It thus reaches the more vulnerable tissues with greater ease. After lead is absorbed, it is carried chiefly in the blood plasma, and to a small extent in the red cells, as the tertiary phosphate. The cells affected hemolyze less readily than normal cells. The effect of lead on the red cells is to render them hard, less elastic, and far more brittle than normal cells. Consequently, when these "leaded" cells circulate in the body, they break up rapidly in the peripheral circulation, and the anemia so commonly seen in lead poisoning results. In the course of experiments the authors found that while potassium iodide causes lead excretion, it is not nearly as effective an agent in lead poisoning as the various acids. In this respect, magnesium sulphate was found to relieve the spasm which appears to produce "lead colic," but it was not demonstrated that it increases the excretion of lead when given alone.

Natal Pharmaceutical Society

A GENERAL meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce Board Room, Southern Life Building, Smith Street, Durban, on October 7. The committee's report was dealt with. *Constitution.*—As no letter or communication had been received from the Maritzburg and Northern Districts Chemists' Association, the chairman's suggestions as outlined in committee's report, September 26, p. 20, were provisionally approved. *Students' Association.*—This was referred back to committee, with power to act. *Preliminary Examination.*—Mr. Stranck intimated certain line of action to be taken by Pharmacy Boards of Transvaal and Natal at an early date, pending which the discussion was to be left in abeyance. *Employment Register* (apprentices, qualified assistants and locums).—This was approved, with the proviso that notwithstanding the foregoing minute, apprentices' certificates for preliminary must be approved by the Natal Pharmacy Board. *Monthly Meeting.*—With reading of a short paper on the second Wednesday in the month. *Quarterly Social.*—To be held in February. *Congress.*—Secretary to keep note book for resolutions. That the secretary of the Associated Societies be written to requesting him to move in the matter of obtaining concessions on railway for delegates to the Conference. *New Members.*—Mr. W. Herbert was elected a member.

I have been a subscriber to the *C. & D.* for thirty years, and find it the most useful book that a chemist could have—in fact, it is second to none. Many thanks for sending so regularly. I receive it every Friday night—a rare occasion if late.—J. C. (Aberdeenshire) (7/11).

Legal Reports

Hair-Dye Case Appeal.—In the Court of Appeal, London, on November 26, Phyllis Earle, Ltd., hair-dressers, North Audley Street, W., appealed against the decision in the case of Bostock v. Phyllis Earle, Ltd. (*C. & D.*, I, 1924, p. 754), in which the plaintiff was awarded £532 damages. The appellants asked for a new trial on the grounds that the judge had misdirected the jury and that the damages were excessive. The Master of the Rolls, giving judgment, said that he saw no reason for complaint in the summing up or in the damages awarded by the jury, and dismissed the appeal.

Passing Off Case.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on November 21, Mr. Justice Russell heard a motion in the action brought by Mr. Paul Lehmann Wertheimer and Mr. Pierre Jules Wertheimer, trading as Bourjois et Cie, perfumers, Paris and London, to restrain Mr. Robert Langford, Nottingham, from passing off other perfumery as of the plaintiffs' manufacture. Counsel stated that the plaintiffs were makers of "Ashes of Roses," and the defendant had been putting upon the market an article which his clients now complained of. Defendant had written expressing his willingness to submit to an order in the terms of the writ and the notice of motion. Defendant was not represented. His lordship consented to making the order.

Dangerous Drugs Act Fine.—At Manchester City Police Court, on November 19, Mr. George William Halkyard, chemist and druggist, Bradford Street, Ancoats, was summoned, under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, for having unlawfully supplied morphine tablets to an unauthorised person, and for failing to make the necessary entries in his register in respect of one of the supplies. It was stated for the prosecution that the proceedings arose as a result of the inspection of the register, when, on checking the chemist's stock, a shortage was discovered. It appeared that a Dr. Campbell, Ancoats, had prescribed supplies of 50 tablets for a dentist's wife, who was a friend of both the doctor and the defendant. The chemist, in ordering from his wholesalers, ordered supplies of 100, which were handed to the dentist. In reply to the magistrate, Mr. Halkyard said he could give no explanation other than oversight or carelessness on his part. No improper use had been made of the drugs. Fines amounting to £25 were imposed.

Irregular Sale of Methylated Spirit.—At Old Street Police Court, London, on November 25, W. H. Palmer & Co., Ltd., varnish and colour manufacturers, Old Street, E.C., were summoned on several counts alleging that, being retailers of methylated spirits, they sold more than four gallons on four dates. There were also four summonses against them for selling methylated spirits other than mineralised methylated spirits. Mr. Walter Palmer was summoned for having aided and abetted the company. Mr. E. R. Booth, prosecuting, said that Messrs. Palmer & Co. were licensed retailers of methylated spirits, and were authorised under a bond to receive industrial methylated spirits. They were also licensed methylators. There were four summonses against them for selling more than four gallons of methylated spirits at a time, and, as a matter of fact, 40 gallons was sold on each occasion—160 gallons in all. Instead of the mineralised methylated spirits mentioned in the regulations, and which they were permitted to sell under their licence, they sold what was known as industrial spirits, for the sale of which no licence could be obtained, its sale being prohibited. The difference between the two kinds of spirits was so vast that industrial could only be obtained for use in manufactures, and under bond. The spirits were about 66 over proof, and the duty was about £6 per gallon. The methylated spirits sold by the company was described as methylated finish, and had it been so, there would have been no complaint; but it was industrial spirits. Mr. A. W. Baker, an officer of Customs and Excise, gave evidence as to calling upon Mr. Thomas Henry Palmer, managing director

of the company, and producing two bills each of which purported to charge for 40 gallons of methylated finish. Mr. Palmer said he was completely at a loss to understand how spirits of that kind could have been sent out from the premises. Mr. G. W. H. Jones, who appeared for Mr. Walter Palmer and for the company, said that they received orders for methylated finish, and were paid for methylated finish. For some reasons which they could not fathom, pure spirit was supplied. The magistrate said that unfortunately the use of methylated spirits for purposes of drinking had become a very serious matter. The summonses for selling more than four gallons were dismissed, and on the remaining summonses Palmer & Co. were fined £40, and ordered to pay £8 8s. costs, and Mr. Walter Palmer was ordered to pay a fine of £20, with £4 4s. costs.—At the same Court, Barnet Caplin, Cable Street, E., described as a Russian, was fined £160, with £9 9s. costs, for having prepared methylated spirits for use as a beverage, and for possessing such spirits not obtained from a person authorised to supply them.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDER AND ADJUDICATION

WOOLLEY, J. F., 14 Heaton Hall Road, 13 Waterloo Street, and lately at Armstrong Road, Benwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, druggists' sundriesman.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re G. A. Tatham, 5 Lee Street, Bradford, manufacturing chemist, etc.—The following are among the creditors:—Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., £19; G. Boehm, £64; City Perfumery Co., Ltd., £10; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., £39; J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd., £15; Solport Bros., £22; Yardley & Co., Ltd., £19; F. A. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., £10; Erasmic Co., Ltd., £23.

Re William James Olive Harris, 223 Denman Street, Nottingham, "chemist and druggist."—The first meeting of creditors was held on November 19 at Nottingham. The statement of affairs showed liabilities, expected to rank, £1,051, against assets £51 7s. 6d. The debtor stated that he commenced business at his present address in 1905 with £300 given to him by his wife; he was not a qualified chemist. In a trading account of last year he estimated his takings to have been £1,040, the gross profit on which was £346, while his working expenses were stated to be £128. Against a net profit of £218, his living expenses were estimated at £312. The case was left in the hands of the official receiver.

At the Counter

"**PRESCRIPTION PROBLEM.**"—The following, written on a rather soiled postcard, was handed in at a Kent pharmacy: "tullo ipitquran wine surup of piles, 3d. of canthorative."

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MANUFACTURERS.—A demand has occurred in Southsea for "Apilo and steel in tableaux form." "T. P." (19/3), who sends this, suggests that the influence of "the films" is traceable.

"**CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS.**"—A Liverpool chemist (14/7) recently received a written order for a tablet of Palmolive soap. On the other side of the paper was the text: "If Thou wilt, Thou canst make me clean."

"**VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE.**"—"A worm powder for a dog." "What sort of dog?" "'E's a black one, sir." "No, no, I don't want to know the colour: what kind of dog?'" "'Tis a long dog, an' 'e's theen."—L. H. L. (19/6).

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

W. HOWARD THOMAS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £500. Objects : To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. R.O. : The Cross, Sketty, Swansea.

WERTHEIMER & WHITE (AUXILIARY), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. Objects : To carry on the business of manufacturers, producers and importers of, agents for, and dealers in all kinds of heavy chemicals, etc. The directors are : C. Schoenfeld, I. Schoenfeld, S. Wertheimer, and F. L. White. R.O. : 64 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

IMOPTICO, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. Objects : To carry on the business of wholesale manufacturing opticians, wholesale opticians, manufacturers of and dealers in surgical, mathematical, scientific and electrical instruments and appliances, photographic apparatus, etc. The directors are : P. Hermant, W. P. Campbell, and H. C. Fidgeon. R.O. : 12 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1.

HOMER PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £500. Objects : To carry on the business of a chemist, druggist and dealer in photographic material hitherto carried on by Lorenzo V. Angel at 241 Great Homer Street, Liverpool. The directors are : Mrs. E. M. Angel, Miss E. Angel, M.Sc., and J. Irvine, M.P.S., 34 Marlborough Road, Shipley. R.O. : 241 Great Homer Street, Liverpool.

S. PULZER & SON, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £10,000. Objects : To adopt an agreement with S. Pulzer and to carry on the business of dealers in optical goods, clocks and watches formerly carried on by him at 45 Hatton Garden, E.C., and that of manufacturers of surgical instruments and appliances, photographic apparatus, etc. The directors are : S. Pulzer and L. S. Pulzer. R.O. : 45 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

GRASSHOPPER, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £5,000. Objects : To acquire the undertaking of Albert & Co., and all or any of its assets and liabilities, and in particular the trade-mark, recipes and full information as to the processes of manufacturing, and the right to manufacture and deal in certain medicinal preparations known as Grasshopper Remedies, and to adopt an agreement with Florence Maud Robinson. R.O. : 36 North Road, Holloway, London, N.7.

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,750. Objects : To adopt an agreement with A. H. Oxenford, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in patent medicines, surgical, medical or other appliances, chemists, druggists, electro-therapeutists, masseurs, teachers of physical culture, beauty specialists, perfumers, etc. The directors are : A. H. Oxenford and W. C. Smith. R.O. : 25A Whiteladies Road, Bristol.

REFINERS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £4,000. Objects : To acquire the provisional protection and the British patent, when granted, for an invention by P. J. McDermott and K. Cox for improvements relating to benzol and similar oils, together with such rights as the said parties may possess in the said patent within the British Dominions and all foreign countries, and to carry on the business, among others, of chemists and druggists. The directors are : P. J. McDermott, K. Cox, S. C. Watson, R. Newman, J. R. Massey, A. P. E. Antrobus, and L. P. Antrobus. R.O. : 3 The Parsonage, Manchester.

E. GUILLEVIC & CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £35,000. Objects : To acquire, as from December 31, 1924, the business of an import and export merchant carried on at 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C., by E. Guillevic as "E. Guillevic & Co.", and to carry on the same and the business of dealers in essential oils and all substances, products or materials required for or used in the businesses of perfumers, soap makers, druggists, manufacturing chemists, confectioners, tobacconists, preserve and chocolate manufacturers, drysalters and sundriesmen,

etc. The directors are : E. F. Guillevic, J. F. A. Marceau, and S. H. Nicholas. R.O. : 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.

PARKES CHEMISTS, LTD., announce the payment of the interim dividend on ordinary shares for the half-year ended August 31 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less tax.

JOHNSTON (CHEMIST) DEVONPORT, LTD.—At a meeting held in Plymouth on November 17 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. B. D. Johnston was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of creditors will be held at 15 Princess Square, Plymouth, on December 5.

PARTON, SON & CO., LTD.—A circular, dated November 21, has been issued to the creditors by the liquidators, stating that, although the assets will not realise sufficient to pay the unsecured creditors anything, and that the debenture holders, the Midland Bank, Ltd., will not be paid in full, the latter, following a suggestion made by the advisory committee, have made an offer to hand to the voluntary liquidators a sum to pay the unsecured trade creditors 2s. 6d. in the £ on their claims. The members of the advisory committee state : "We recommend the acceptance of the offer and the continuation of the voluntary liquidation."

YADIL PRESS, LTD.—In the Companies Winding Up Court, on November 25, Mr. Justice Eve made a compulsory order for the winding up of the Yadil Press. The petitioning creditors were the Wilson Bell Publicity, Ltd. (in liquidation), advertising contractors, and H. W. Caslon & Co., Ltd., type founders. Mr. Cohen said he appeared for the liquidator and the company. So far as the liquidator was concerned he left himself in the hands of the Court, and so far as the company was concerned he was instructed on behalf of the directors, except Mr. Clement, to say that they were willing to submit to an order, and that they courted the fullest investigation. His Lordship : There will be the usual order.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students," "The Chemist & Druggist," 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture may contain metallic and acidic radicals occurring in the British Pharmacopoeia, or any of the commoner radicals not mentioned in that work, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, December 2, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, December 13. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the second exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports.

Pharmaceutical Society

of Great Britain

North British Branch

Evening Meeting

THE opening meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 21, Mr. Anthony McMillan, chairman of the Executive of the North British Branch, presiding. There was a large audience, the hall being full.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that, beginning with Sir Robert Christison, they had been fortunate in securing distinguished members of the University staff to give the inaugural sessional address. The relationship between the Scottish Universities and the Society had always been that of friendly co-operation and, they might without presumption say, mutual helpfulness. They were now honoured by the presence of Professor Lorrain Smith, the distinguished chief of the department of Pathology and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. Among students he was known as an accomplished lecturer who made his subject so clear and convincing that the pathology class was regarded as one of the most interesting in the University course. Pharmacists naturally associated his name with his conspicuous service to military surgery during the war when the authorities were faced with septic infections among the wounded. Many lives were endangered and not a few were lost before Professor Lorrain Smith and his team discovered an efficient plan for dealing with the unfamiliar infections so prevalent in wounds sustained in the field. This eminent service, at the request of the Medical Research Committee, was associated with such distinctively Edinburgh names as eupad and eusol, which resulted from Professor Lorrain Smith's researches on the antiseptic action of hypochlorous acid. This gave a good deal of work to those engaged in the dispensing of medicines, and the chemical side of this research attracted pharmacists to Professor Lorrain Smith's department. But they were aware also of the high rank he held as a distinguished pathologist of world-wide reputation. Dr. J. Lorrain Smith, F.R.S., then delivered his address on

INTERPRETING DISEASE FROM PATHOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

The paper was illustrated by lantern slides and was designed to show the ideas and observations which pathologists use in their department of medicine. The pathologist, he said, carries out the study of the processes of disease by the methods which are employed in anatomy, physiology and other branches of the general science of biology. These sciences make him acquainted with the various tissues of which the body is composed. In the first place, he learns the variety of structure seen in the organs of the body. With variety of structure there is a corresponding variety in function and activity. The tissue which conducts impulses and stimuli is provided with fibres which carry them. The tissue which secretes is built up of glandular cells, in which the substance of the secretion is manufactured and from which it is poured out. The connective tissue which binds the structures together is provided with bundles of connecting fibres. Each tissue has its place and is provided in quantity and with active powers to the amount which the body requires. The separate activities are all under the general regulation and control of the brain and nervous system. The history of the body shows a development in which the complex adult tissues are slowly built up. The process begins with cells which are simple in structure; these primitive cells, which are nucleated masses of jelly-like protoplasm, become gradually differentiated as they grow and multiply, and in this way they change into the various types which are found in the body when growth has been completed. From the simple comes the complex, and with difference in structure there comes about at the same time a difference in function.

CRETINISM

Disease interferes with the body in many ways, and one of the most serious is disturbance of growth and development. Growth, therefore, is a subject the study of which is of fundamental importance in pathology. The gradual process of development is arrested by certain forms of disease, and the body is unable to reach full stature, nor does it acquire the normal powers of functional activity. Many varieties of disease consist in arrest of development, and in these there is to be found every degree of defect in bodily function and form resulting from such arrest. The body is undergrown or imperfectly grown, and the imperfect functions, which are associated with insufficient growth, constitute a definite type of disease of which there are many varieties. The defect may be an obvious one, easily observed, or it may be some subtle difference from the normal, which is revealed only in some indirect way. One illustration of disease due to arrest in development is cretinism. Physically and mentally the cretin is undeveloped. Growth has been arrested and the subject fails to reach the bodily or mental stature of the normal adult. The arrest of growth in this disease is due to failure in development of the thyroid gland. This gland in the normal body plays a large part in regulating development, because the secretion which it forms and supplies to the blood and tissues stimulates the growth of the tissues, and without the stimulus the process of growth is arrested. This has been proved in many ways. Among other evidences is the fact that when thyroid secretion derived from the gland of an animal, such as a sheep, is given to a cretin, growth which has been arrested, it may be for many years, begins forthwith to take on an active phase. The power has lain dormant during the years of arrest, but even artificial supplies of the thyroid principle reawaken it and the delayed development recommences.

The lecturer then dealt with the failure to maintain tissues such as the skin and in anaemia. Much pathological investigation has been centred in the study of inflammation due to injury of tissue, and many far-reaching principles have been discovered. The nature and principles of interpretation were then described, specific instances, such as pneumonia, Bright's disease of the kidneys, being employed as examples.

CANCER

In regard to many forms of disease, we have made so much progress from investigation into their cause and cure that we may confidently say that the burden on humanity due to them has been lightened and more or less removed. On the other hand, we are unable to show similar progress in the investigation of cancer. It still remains as one of the darkest problems in medicine. Cancer, defined shortly, is new growth. We have shown that at the foundation of pathology lies a study of growth: that disease may interfere with growth and arrest it. We have found further that inflammation, which in one form or another is an essential part of the great majority of diseases, disorganises the tissues when grown—partly by simply wearing them out and also by changing them and stimulating the activity of growth.

In growth of cancer the tissue cells multiply without relation to the purposes of the body, and in this lies the difficulty of interpretation. The conditions under which certain cells are stimulated to grow in this way have been the subject of endless investigation. Let me state the problem as simply as possible by describing a cancer of the skin. At a local point in the skin the cells which normally form the protecting layers of the outer surface of the body begin to multiply and a mass of tissue is formed which, as it increases, has less and less resemblance to the normal arrangement of the structure of the skin. It continues to grow indefinitely. The normal growth has its limits, and when these limits are reached, the growth ceases. The tissue has reached the end of its development. The cancer tissue, on the other hand, has no limits. Some forces are at work,

stimulating these cells to multiply, which are beyond the control of the body. Further, the skin cells in cancer leave their place in the body. Normally they grow on the surface, and they are confined to this situation. The cancer cells, however, invade surrounding tissue and take its place, and the normal tissue disappears before the growth of the cancer cells. The cancer has such an energy of growth that it destroys the normal tissue in its path. Gradually it reaches the channels and avenues in the tissues. The cancer cells invade the lymph vessels and pass along these, carried by the lymph current, and here and there along these channels new centres of growth are set up; later they invade the blood channels and are carried over the body and form new centres of growth in the various organs of the body, repeating the destructive and disturbing effects which they had in the original site. The result is that cells which are originally skin cells and which grow only in the skin are now growing in other situations, as, for example, in the lungs or in the bones. The body becomes more and more occupied by cancerous growths. The normal tissue is more and more replaced by new cells until life becomes impossible. In this process we find the display of forces which have overwhelming activity and power. There is some change at work which is not seen in the reaction to inflammation. It is not organised growth in the sense that it ministers to the needs of the body, and it passes in every way beyond the limits of body control. The growth of the body is a controlled and ordered sequence of development. Cancer, on the other hand, is a display of forces of growth outside the range of organic control; it is growth without organisation. Here is the greatest problem before pathology at the present time. Investigation has been carried out in every direction which science can suggest, but the definition of the process has not been reached as yet.

VOTES OF THANKS

Professor Barger said he had pleasure in moving a hearty vote of thanks to his many-sided colleague. He had made very clear the kind of work to which the pathological department was devoted. In addition to his abundant professional duties he took a large share in University work as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and he was also known as a social reformer. They felt all the more grateful to such a busy man that he had so kindly come to open the session with such a charming address.

Mr. Boa, in seconding, said they had listened to a most informative address. The hypochlorous acid research had been a very useful addition to practical pharmacy from the business point of view.

The vote of thanks was passed with great cordiality and conveyed by the chairman to Professor Lorrain Smith, who expressed his thanks.

Attention was directed to a specimen of Iceland Spar from Jalna, India, sent by Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, Ph.C., Inverness, and to books added to the library.

Branch Meetings

Derby.—A lecture on *The Manufacturing Side of Pharmacy* was given on November 19, by Mr. J. F. Simon, Ph.C., and was much enjoyed by more than fifty members, under the presidency of Mr. Taylor. The slides were particularly good, and it seemed an easy matter to make hundredweights of confection of serina, etc. Full justice was done to the substantial tea which preceded the lecture.

Manchester and Salford.—On November 19, before an attendance of nearly 100, Mr. F. Browne, F.I.C., gave a lecture on *The British Pharmaceutical Codex*. Mr. William Kirkby, M.Sc., who presided, extended a cordial welcome to Mr. Browne on this his first visit to Manchester. Mr. Browne, in his opening remarks, said that he admired Manchester on account of its great

businesses and the great men who emanated from it. The profits derived from the sale of the Codex were being devoted to research work, so that each issue of the book would be an improvement, and it would be brought continually up to date. Mr. Browne mentioned a few well-known names in connection with the work—Professor Dixon, Professor Greenish, and Messrs. Gamble, Kirkby, White, Wilson and Humphrey. In contrast with the British Pharmacopœia, which had in it about 400 drugs and 400 other preparations, the B.P.C. had over 800 drugs and 2,411 preparations. He then described how the different monographs were prepared after many consultations and committee meetings. The services of Mr. F. H. Glew were also referred to. Regarding Iu-terebinth., B.P.C., this was a most useful formula; he had seen no less than 47 lots made up, and the process never failed to give a satisfactory product. The chairman said he was sure everyone had been listening with delight to the interesting and lucid manner in which Mr. Browne had dealt with his subject. Dr. Canty asked a question regarding the prescribing of thyroid gland and thyroid extract dried. Mr. James Grier, M.Sc., spoke of the composition of *mistura colchici*, B.P.C., as compared with the old Manchester formula. He thought that, owing to concentrated infusion of digitalis being made with chloroform water and containing all the digitoxin, the fresh infusion should be always used. He agreed that it was not always well to eliminate impurities in drugs, and that, in fact, sometimes the drugs were supposed to be all the better for the presence of such substances. Mr. Franklin hoped the committee would introduce liquid extract of senega, U.S.P. He asked what was the present position of the Codex committee as regards compound syrup of glycerophosphates, which, when made by the Codex formula, deposited on keeping. The compound tablets of sodium bicarbonate, B.P.C., changed in colour. Could something be done to remedy this? He spoke of what seemed to him to be defects in several elixirs, and hoped that the committee would give a ruling as to whether the ichthymol in collod. ichthymol. should be by weight or by volume. He said that the B.P.C. compound emulsion of cod-liver oil was, in his opinion, the most elegant preparation in the book. With regard to *emuls. ol. oliveæ*, he thought this preparation much too weak and too thin to be of any value. Mr. Scholes had a query concerning bismuth and pepsin preparations, which created an animated discussion. Mr. Simmons said that he hoped it would not be beyond the committee's powers to introduce a soft paraffin into the Codex which would have a definite iodine-absorption value. He mentioned that ethylhydrocupreine hydrochloride seemed to be causing anxiety, and he understood that it would be better that the base only, and not the salt, should be used. Mr. D. Lewis, President of the Salford Pharmacists' Association, proposed a vote of thanks, and Mr. Joseph Bell seconded. Mr. Franklin, in supporting the vote, said he was obtaining very promising results from the new formula for the stainless ointment of iodine which had been brought before the Conference at Bath. As regards pepsin disappearing from the alkaline B.P.C. bismuth mixture, he would be glad to see an investigation made as to whether the acid pepsin mixture of the Codex retained its activity.

Oxford.—A meeting of the Oxford and District Branch was held in the Town Hall on November 17, presided over by Mr. O. J. Barley (Thame), when Mr. W. J. Melhuish gave a lecture on *The Story of a Glass of Milk*, which was highly interesting and much appreciated. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer. The treasurer (Mr. H. C. Goodall) opened the collecting box for the Benevolent Fund of the Society which had been circulated at the meetings during the past session, and it was found to contain the satisfactory sum of £5 5s.

SHOPPING FESTIVAL.—All classes of retailers in Clitheroe are uniting to make the town's first shopping and Christmas festival a success. The event will open on December 18.

Festivities

Carnival Ball at Hull

NEARLY 250 people were present at the Hull chemists' carnival ball on November 19. Arranged by the Hull Chemists' Association and local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, the success was mainly due to the efforts of Mr. H. S. Richardson, the Association's secretary, and his committee. Mr. W. Southwick was M.C. During supper the Savoy bands were heard by means of loud-speakers.

Whist at Walthamstow

THE first whist drive of the session of the Walthamstow and District Pharmaceutical Association was held on November 20, when a large number of members and friends spent a most enjoyable time. Mrs. Willcocks, wife of the President, distributed the prizes to the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mrs. Liddiard, Mrs. Deeth, Miss Holmshaw, and Messrs. Birns, Williams and Gray. Mr. Willcocks tendered a hearty vote of thanks to the ladies, who were responsible for the refreshments, and to Mr. W. Gray, who acted as M.C.

Whist Drive at Bournemouth

A WHIST drive in connection with the Bournemouth and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on November 19, when about one hundred members and friends spent a most enjoyable evening. The winners of prizes were: *Ladies*—(1) Mrs. F. E. Bilson; (2) Mrs. J. A. Haynes; (3) Mrs. T. Boyle; (4) Mrs. Howes. *Gentlemen*—(1) Mrs. Gawn (playing as gentleman); (2) Mr. H. V. Church; (3) Mr. Buchan, jun.; (4) Mrs. Bigg (playing as gentleman). The mystery prize was won by Mr. J. A. Haynes. Mrs. F. E. Bilson, the President's wife, presented the prizes.

A Popular Function

A DANCE and whist drive, organised by the Leicester Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, was held at the De Montford Hall, on November 19. There were about 600 dancers and 200 whist players, who had a thoroughly enjoyable time. The arrangements reflected the greatest credit on the committee, of which Mr. A. E. Marsh was President and Mr. H. F. Ingram secretary. The whist drive prizes were presented by Mrs. Marsh to the winners, Messrs. Hunt, York, Stone and Chapman, and Mesdames Harding, Turnbull, Halfpenny, Arnold and Matthews. The "spot" dance prize was won by Mr. and Mrs. Butlin.

A Social Event in the South-East

THE South-East London Chemists' Association held their first social evening of the season on November 20. This took the form of a whist drive and dance at the Unitarian Hall, Lewisham, about 120 members and friends being present. The prizes, given by C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., R. J. Reuter & Co., Ltd., Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., and the officials, were presented by Mrs. Sayers to the following winners: *Ladies*: (1) Mrs. Foster; (2) Miss Milner. *Gentlemen*: (1) Mr. Ferris; (2) Mr. Bartlet; (hidden number) Mrs. McDowell. The "spot" prize in the dance was won by Mr. and Mrs. Dowall.

Whist Drive at Nottingham

THE Nottingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a whist drive at the Mikado Café on November 13. Mr. G. J. R. Parkes acted as M.C. Mrs. Carr distributed prizes to the following winners:—*Ladies*: Mrs. Parkes, Miss Prince, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Ball. *Gentlemen*: Rev. A. Beilby, Messrs. Daykin, Islip, and Jarman. During the evening the newly elected President (Mr. E. C. Carr) was invested with his badge of office by Miss Fitz Hugh. Mr. and Mrs. Carr, who recently celebrated their silver wedding, were presented with a suitably inscribed silver cream-jug, the presentation being made by the Vice-President, Mr. H. C. Prince. The success of the evening's entertainment was largely due to the efforts of the secretary, Mr. W. J. Clay.

Presentations to Lady Chemist

ON the invitation of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Spence, Edinburgh, the assistants of John Robertson & Co., Lyle & Co., Spence & Co., C. M. Spence, Linlithgow, and of Mr. Alexander Spence, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, were recently entertained to supper and dance. During the evening Mrs. Edward Spence, on behalf of herself and Dr. Spence, presented Miss Annie Wallace, chemist and druggist, one of their assistants, with a silver tea service on the occasion of her leaving to be married. Mr. McLean, chemist, on behalf of the staff, asked Miss Wallace to accept a case of teaspoons. Mr. Alexander Spence, late of Leslie, where Miss Wallace was apprenticed, asked her to accept from himself and his wife a case of tea-knives. Miss Wallace suitably replied. The party of over thirty then engaged in dance, song and games, concluding a successful evening with "Auld Lang Syne."

Students' Social Event

THE students of the Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy held their first social event of the session on November 21, when a most enjoyable whist drive and dance took place at the Pump Room, Bath. Dancing was indulged in from 8 p.m. onwards, and during the earlier part of the evening a whist drive was held in the smoke-room, the M.C. being Mr. M. James Williams. The M.C.'s of the dance were Messrs. Shackleton and H. Thomas. Refreshments were served at 10.30 p.m., and at midnight the principal, Mr. D. J. Williams, distributed the prizes which had been won at whist and for "lucky spot" dances in the ballroom. Dancing continued until 2 a.m., when this happy gathering of nearly 200 people reluctantly broke up. The committee responsible for the smoothness with which everything worked were Miss Q. Jenkins, Messrs. W. Davies, W. H. Hallett, B. V. Games, W. Shackleton, H. Thomas, and M. J. Williams. The whist prizes were won by: *Ladies*—(1) Miss Cooling; (2) Miss Colbourne; (consolation) Miss Davis. *Gentlemen*—(1) Mr. G. Thomas; (2) Mr. Sellick; (consolation) Mr. Rees. The "lucky spot" dance prizes were awarded to Mr. Collins and Miss Revell, and to Mr. Walwyn and Miss Kerr.

Fancy Dress Dance

A FANCY-DRESS dance arranged by the Birmingham and Midland Pharmacists' Motor Club was held at Edgbaston on November 19. Over 200 guests were present, most of whom were in fancy costumes. Fourteen prizes were



BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND PHARMACISTS' MOTOR CLUB
COMMITTEE

Left to right (back row): Messrs. Howard, Harris, Bishop, Mrs. and Mr. Atkinson, Mrs. and Mr. Adams, Mr. Mousley.

Left to right (front row): Mesdames Bishop, Mousley, Harris, and Howard.

offered, and were awarded by vote, being presented to the following winners by Mrs. Bell:—*Ladies*: Mrs. Beresford, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Cullwick, Miss Smith, Miss Thonger, Miss Burley and Mrs. Close. *Gentlemen*: Messrs. Harrison, Bishop, Atkinson, jun., Atkinson, sen., Riley, Cullwick and Cooper.

Western Pharmacists' Dinner

THE thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Western (London) Pharmacists' Association was held at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W., on November 26. Time has brought its revenge to the President (Mr. C. A. Noble), who held the same office at a period during the war when a dinner of so festive a kind would have been out of the question, and members of London associations were for the most part dining on substitution products. Mr. Noble's work, extending over several years, on behalf of Insurance chemists renders his presidency a popular one, and the reception held by him and his wife before the dinner was a cheery function. Dinner was expeditiously served, and the evening was generally voted one of the best in the long history of the Association. Supporting the President and Mrs. Noble at the top table were Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant (President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock (President of the Society of Chemical Industry), Messrs. John Keall, A. R. Melhuish, Herbert Skinner, and E. White (of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council), Mr. Harry Martin, Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, and Mr. Lionel Cooper. The spur tables were presided over by Mr. Morley Taylor, Mr. W. B. Fallding, Mr. J. P. Ellerington, Mr. G. C. Bonner, and Mr. W. E. D. Shirtliff; and the general company included Mr. R. R. Bennett, Mr. William Browne, Mr. William Chalmers, Mr. J. Downing, Mr. A. H. Jenkin, Mr. F. A. Lawman, Mr. L. J. Read, Mr. George Roe, Mr. C. Rundle, Mr. G. A. Tocher, Mr. H. S. Watson, and Mr. B. R. Wilkinson, accompanied, in most cases, by a lady. A capital programme of music, under the direction of Miss Winifred Bonner, interspersed the speeches, which, as will be seen, comprised one or two unusual features. Telegrams regretting absence were read from Mr. Thomas Marns and Mr. W. P. Want. The first toast, "The Pharmaceutical Society and the Retail Pharmacists' Union," was in the care of the Vice-President of the Association (Mr. Ellerington), who in the course of a thoughtful speech compared the vigilant outlook of the Union to that of the British Navy. One function of the Pharmaceutical Society was to ensure picked men in pharmacy, and to that end he welcomed efforts to improve the Preliminary examination. Our system of training and education should be a standard to British communities overseas. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society, in his reply, compared the period 1840-90 with the succeeding fifty years through which we are passing. In 1840, he remarked, there was nothing: in 1890 the Pharmaceutical Society had statutory powers, a library, museum, school, and journal. Why should not the Society possess the finest building in the world, including such a school as we might be proud of, with up-to-date laboratories, dispensaries, and so forth? It should have not merely a national but an Imperial museum, and a library that should be a national asset. Then there should be a department which would publish abstracts from the pharmaceutical journals of the whole world. The cost of this scheme might be estimated at £200,000. It was possible that it could be done if the Pharmaceutical Society put down £80,000: the members of the Society should be able to provide £120,000. In eighteen years the Society's centenary ought to be celebrated in a proper manner. We must do something comparable with the work of the first fifty years, something drastic. Mr. Melhuish, also responding, urged that the Retail Pharmacists' Union had justified its existence. Its objects and aims were the same as those of the Pharma-



MR. C. A. NOBLE

ceutical Society, each in its respective sphere. The R.P.U. had its perplexities: just now it was watching closely the inquiry into the National Insurance scheme. If an extension of benefits to wives and dependants was brought about, an adequate dispensing service must be given. They were groping in the future with hands outstretched. Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock proposed the toast of "The Western Pharmacists' Association" with his customary felicity of phrase, remarking that he was detached and yet attached. Telling two excellent stories *en route*, Mr. Woolcock led up, with some local allusions that were fully appreciated, to the position that all the qualities of past Presidents were combined in the present holder of the office, and that in that respect the Association had never been better served. Mr. Noble, who received a greeting of exceptional cordiality on rising to respond, pointed out that the Association was still "going strong," and had no appearance of dying. They were proud of the men sent from their midst to the Pharmaceutical Society's Council. He appealed for better attendances at the ordinary meetings of the Association, welcomed the veteran Mr. R. Feaver Clarke (who, he remarked, was completing his pharmaceutical education by attending a Western Association dinner for the first time), and thanked the committee for their successful organisation of the event. The final toast, "The Visitors," was proposed by Mr. E. White, who welcomed in particular Messrs. Wrench and Neve (Croydon), Mr. Downing, Miss McCleod (California), Mr. Morgan and his party from Italy, and Mr. R. Feaver Clarke. Mr. Clarke, who received an ovation, made an apt and vigorous reply. Pharmacy, he said, was not organised in the old days: we, on the other hand, might possibly get over-organisation. His career in pharmacy began in 1859. He felt that Mr. Sargeant's suggestion was a practicable one, and instanced as a parallel the formation of the Royal College of Music, towards which object a choral society with which he was then associated was the first to give a donation. He would like to be the first subscriber to any fund promoted by the Western Association. (Applause.) On this note of optimism the speeches ended; and practically all the company remained for "Auld Lang Syne"—a circumstance eloquent of the success of the evening.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of British patents can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Cleaning Preparation.—A cleaning and polishing preparation consisting of a mixture of soap, pumice-stone, prepared chalk, carbolic acid and water. (C. F. Higgins and E. Smith. 223,844.)

Non-peroxidising Ether.—Purified ether is treated with an excess of benzidin, or one of its homologues, filtered and the crystalline product submitted to distillation. (Nederlandsche Gist- en Spiritusfabriek. 219,272.)

Soluble Barium Salts.—A process for the production of pure soluble barium salts, e.g., barium chloride, consisting in adding sodium chloride and barium chloride to an aqueous solution of barium sulphide incompletely saturated with hydrogen sulphide. (A. Jahl and J. Michael & Co. 223,800.)

Chemically Pure Ether.—A process for preparing chemically pure ether for anaesthesia, consisting in adding pure benzidin to anhydrous ether, separating the crystals of benzidin and ether which form, and distilling off the ether at 100° C. in an atmosphere of hydrogen. (Nederlandsche Gist- en Spiritusfabriek. 219,273.)

Administering Medicines to Animals.—A device for administering liquid medicines to sheep, poultry and cattle, consisting of a reservoir attached to a cylinder provided with a piston, by means of which a measured dose of liquid can be forced through a tube inserted in the animal's mouth. (W. Cooper & Nephews, Ltd., and C. Timson. 223,669.)

Dental Board of the United Kingdom

THE following is a summary of the remainder of the proceedings at the November meeting of the Dental Board. An account of the earlier part of the business transacted was given in our issue of November 22 (p. 757) :—

DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE

The report of the Discipline Committee stated that the police have instituted proceedings against unregistered persons successfully in England and Wales (thirteen cases) and in Scotland (three cases). The Board itself has succeeded in thirty-seven prosecutions.

NEW SERIES OF LECTURES

The Examination Committee recommended, and the Board approved, as follows :—

(1) (a) That a further series of Post-Graduate Lectures be arranged to be delivered during 1925 on "Anæsthesia."

(b) That these lectures be delivered at the following centres :—London, Manchester and Edinburgh.

(c) That a further sum of £1,000 be allocated for expenditure on Post-Graduate Lectures in 1925.

(2) (a) That the arrangements made for the holding of Post-Registration Lectures during the winter season 1924-1925 in the Dental Schools and at Birmingham, Cambridge, Cardiff, Manchester and Nottingham, be approved.

(b) That a further sum of £1,000 be allocated for expenditure on Post-Registration Lectures in 1924-1925.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

The Educational Grants Committee recommended the following grants :—To Liverpool University, an increase from £2,400 to a limit of £2,700; to Leeds University, £5,000, subject to certain conditions; to Guy's Hospital Medical School, London, £5,000, on specified conditions. The Board adopted these proposals, together with a recommendation that the dental schools be asked to consider the question of allowing those whose names are on the Dentists Register, "Dentists 1921," to attend their courses, or of providing courses of instruction for them. It was stated that the number of students assisted up to October 15 is 207, and that a total of £13,216 15s. 7d. has been spent on educational grants since March 31.

PROPAGANDA

The Propaganda Committee submitted a publicity scheme for the year 1925 at an estimated cost of £1,400. Two cinematographic films have been purchased for distribution by approved channels, and a pamphlet has been drafted for the use of lecturers and teachers in schools. The following is an extract :—

The tooth brush should be used directly the baby cuts its first tooth and continually afterwards. It should be small and be used with some simple powder, such as prepared chalk. All the surfaces of the teeth should be cleaned: outside and inside, and on the top. All the teeth should be cleaned—the upper and lower teeth of both sides, and then the upper and lower teeth in front—and the brush should be moved from the gum upwards and downwards to get between the teeth.

The tooth brush must be *kept clean*.

Each child must have its own brush.

Each brush must be hung up separately.

Each must be well washed often, and preferably in an antiseptic.

RESEARCH

An interim report on the work of the Dental Investigation Committee was submitted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, but was not made public. Interim reports forwarded by the Medical Research Council were received, and were printed as appendices to the minutes.

CHANGE IN THE REGISTER

In accordance with a memorandum by the registrar (who was reappointed until December 31, 1925), it was

agreed to delete from the Register the entry of the number of the annual practising certificate opposite the name of each dentist to whom it applies. The statement was made that this detail was originally included, partly because it was the custom of the Pharmaceutical Society, which issues an annual certificate (*sic*) and must have a good reason for inserting the number, to do so.

The business of the Board concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Hull.—Mr. H. Gillegan addressed a meeting of the Hull Branch on November 18. After outlining the formation of the Chemists' Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd., Mr. Gillegan said the question which appealed to the average man's mind was, "Is it safe?" It was perfectly safe, as 75 per cent. of fire and burglary was reinsured. What they needed was an increase in membership; this would decrease expenses. Mr. A. S. Snowden said he thought the C.M.I. should have a representative to call on chemists. Mr. Gillegan did not agree. Unfortunately, continued Mr. Gillegan, many chemists did not realise their risks. A member suggested that the divisional representatives should do a little canvassing, but Mr. Gillegan pointed out that this was not such pleasant work as it at first seemed. He saw no other way of carrying on the business of the C.M.I. than that of obtaining quotations from the office. Mr. Gillegan next spoke on the dressing of windows by outside companies. Many chemists did not know the value of their windows. Window displays were the best form of advertisement a chemist could have. If any other firm wished to use the window, said Mr. Gillegan, they should pay for it, and pay well. He referred to the recent correspondence in **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, and maintained that every chemist was not the best judge of his window. The latest service of the R.P.U., said Mr. Gillegan, in conclusion, was the postal training course—a splendid piece of work. Even the older chemists would reap benefit from the course. Mr. Snowden proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. A. Richardson, supported by Mr. L. S. Selé, and passed by the meeting. Mr. Gillegan, returning thanks, said he had enjoyed the "heckling."

Business Changes

MR. H. SPENCER, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at Blackpool Road, Ribbleton, Preston.

MR. T. C. CORNWELL, Ph.C., 14 Piccadilly, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, has opened a branch at Basford.

BOOTS, LTD., have acquired the business of Mr. A. Heap; chemist and druggist, 5 Finkle Street, Kendal.

MR. L. A. PARKER, chemist and druggist, late of Ilkeston, has taken over the business of Mr. V. Wilson, chemist and druggist, Warsop, Mansfield.

MARYN'S STORES, LTD., Wolverhampton, have opened another branch at 62 Owen Street, Tipton, under the management of Mr. H. L. Jones, chemist and druggist.

MR. J. HEWLETT, chemist and druggist, is continuing the business of John Baily & Co., chemists, Margate, Mr. W. M. Rosser, chemist and druggist, having retired.

EARLY PAINTERS' METHODS.—Lecturing recently in London, Professor A. P. Laurie said that, after going carefully through many ancient manuscripts, he had come to the conclusion that the properties of such drying oils as linseed oil were thoroughly understood by painters in the twelfth century, if not earlier. Some early pictures were painted on a wood panel covered with strips of linen and coated with a gesso made of parchment, size, and whitening, or plaster of Paris which had been soaked in water until it lost its binding properties.

Insecticides and Fungicides

An article by C. C. McDonnell ("Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," October, p. 1006) collates the recent progress in regard to manufacture and use of insecticides and fungicides, and contains an invaluable bibliography of 132 references. Herewith are the more outstanding items of progressive principles:—

CALCIUM ARSENATE.—The great variation in the facility with which white arsenic is oxidised by nitric acid is due to small amounts of mercury, one part in several thousand being sufficient to interfere with the reaction. This can be counteracted by very small additions of hydrochloric acid or of sodium chloride. A deposit of ferric arsenate near Salt Lake, Utah, is a new source for making calcium arsenate. A new patented process of making calcium arsenate mixes powdered quicklime with strong arsenic-acid solution, the proportions of water being adjusted that the heat generated drives off the small amount of water present.

LUBRICATING OIL EMULSIONS (to control citrus scale insects) have been made without soap and without heating by using calcium caseinate and saponin with freshly made Bordeaux mixture and iron-sulphate lime mixture. Not only are these emulsions easier and cheaper to make, but they do not break down on the addition of hard water.

For **NICOTINE DUSTS** (an important advance in the use of nicotine preparations), a mixture of 10 to 30 per cent. magnesium limestone (dolomite) with hydrated lime is recommended as the best carrier for nicotine sulphate. Kaolin holds back too much nicotine, while various carriers (slaked lime or quick lime, gypsum, talc, powdered chalk, etc.) vary in effectiveness, because volatilisation of nicotine parallels its toxicity. Only physical factors are involved with free nicotine, but with nicotine sulphate evolution is dependent upon rate of decomposition of nicotine sulphate. Commercial soap preparations containing nicotine often deteriorate greatly on storage, due to insoluble resinous compounds being formed which "bind" the nicotine. Hard soaps decompose rapidly, while soft soaps retained nearly full strength after four years.

INFECTICIDES for household use are being made by extracting pyrethrum flowers (*Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium*) with mineral oil (kerosene) in which the active principles (Pyrethrin I and II) are soluble.

DERRIS (root) POWDER has been found to be effective against fleas on dogs and cats, though apparently it is not so effective as sodium fluoride on cattle. The toxic principles are white crystalline, tubatoxin, and a resin or resins identical with derrin and tubain.

"CUBE" or "Barbasco" is powdered root or extract of a Peruvian plant, which is a promising contact insecticide against potato-beetle larva and some aphids.

FUMIGATION with liquid hydrocyanic acid has replaced generation of gas in the field on citrus plantations, while the vacuum process is being used in the United States on cotton to prevent introduction of the pink boll worm across the Mexican border.

CALCIUM CYANIDE dust (equivalent in cyanogen to 50 per cent. sodium cyanide) is obtained by fusing calcium cyanamide and sodium chloride in an electric furnace. Its activity apparently depends upon the production of free hydrocyanic acid in the presence of moisture. The results obtained are in general favourable both as a "dust" against insects and as soil fumigant.

ETHYL ACETATE-CARBON TETRACHLORIDE is replacing carbon disulphide for treatment of cereal grain. The mixture used is two volumes of ethyl acetate to three volumes of carbon tetrachloride. Its advantages are many, including easy application, non-inflammability, non-toxic, and leaving no odour or taste.

CHLOROPICRIN in lubricating oil (1 in 100) is being used experimentally as a repellent for flies on cattle and sheep with promising results.

FLY BAIT, most effective for use in traps, consists of dried egg mixed with water containing a little sodium carbonate to promote protein decomposition.

SULPHUR is toxic only in the presence of oxygen and water, the action of sulphur and lime-sulphur washes

being due to pentathionic acid. The fact that finely divided sulphur is more readily oxidised explains the effectiveness of colloidal sulphur over precipitated sulphur, and that precipitated sulphur has advantages over flowers of sulphur.

CALCIUM CASEINATE has received most attention as a spreader and stickier of sprayed insecticides.

J. F. Dickerson deals on p. 1013 of the same journal with some chemical problems of the insecticide industry. Experiments with calcium arsenate indicate that an amount of water-soluble arsenic less than 0.75 per cent. will not injure most plants (cotton, most vegetables, and some fruits, but excluding stone fruits). Considerations of cost come in for critical discussion, because the farmer considers the cost of protecting a crop is higher than the average damage done warrants. Probably not more than 5 per cent. of cotton is protected from boll-weevil, and in the best fruit and vegetable producing districts the areas protected are surprisingly small. Arsenic and nicotine are the chief materials objected to, because of their high cost.

Therapeutic Control in Italy

A ROYAL decree has been issued in Italy, giving effect to the law promulgated in 1923 (C. & D., May 10, p. 648), placing the manufacture of diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin, typhoid, plague and cholera vaccines, calf-lymph and arsenobenzol products under state control. Prior to issuing a batch of any one of these preparations, Italian manufacturers have to present for each lot an application to have the batch controlled and passed to the prefect of the province. The samples submitted, together with the application, are sent to the laboratory of the General-Direction of Public Health, the manufacturer being required to supply full technical details concerning the methods adopted in the preparation of the product. If the result of the control tests is satisfactory, the Minister of the Interior will within a period not exceeding fifteen days from the receipt of the samples grant a licence for the sale of this batch, each single dose of which must bear the prescribed special stamp and control mark showing that its sale is authorised. In the case of products of foreign origin the application must be made either by the manufacturer or by his accredited agent in Italy, and must be accompanied by a declaration proving that the product is submitted to the same control in the country of origin as is stipulated for preparations manufactured in Italy. In addition to bearing the prescribed official Italian control stamp, every package of a foreign product must be provided by its manufacturer with a serial number enabling the source of supply of each dose to be readily traced and its maker identified. On delivering any one of the preparations to which this decree refers the pharmacist is required to enter the serial number in a special register. In the case of products emanating from a country in which there is no state control over their manufacture (this applies to British preparations), each consignment must be submitted to the same examination and control as is required in the case of Italian products. The application, for submission to the prescribed government control and release for sale, which, it will be seen, has to be made prior to the issue of each single batch manufactured of any one of the products enumerated in the decree, has to be accompanied by a receipt showing that the government tax has been paid into the provincial treasury; these charges, intended to cover the cost of state control, are as follows:—

Diphtheria antitoxin	...	...	...	...	...	40 lire
Tetanus antitoxin	...	...	...	...	...	40 lire
Typhoid, cholera, plague vaccines	...	...	...	...	...	30 lire
Calf-lymph	...	...	...	...	...	100 lire
Arsenobenzol preparations	...	...	...	...	...	250 lire

The Minister of the Interior is empowered to impose a higher charge if for special reasons the costs involved in carrying out the control tests exceeds the foregoing charges.

Personalities

MR. W. J. GREGORY, chemist and druggist, Weymouth, has been elected an alderman.

MR. T. J. ROBERTS, chemist and druggist, Ruthin, has been elected a member of the Denbighshire Insurance Committee.

COUNCILLOR W. H. GRIMSHAW, chemist and druggist, Blackburn, has been initiated an honorary member of the Greenbank Lodge of Oddfellows.

MR. C. V. COOME, general manager, Kolynos Inc., London, sailed per s.s. "Caronia," on November 22, on a short business trip to the United States.

THE title of Professor of Botany in the University of London has been conferred on Mr. F. E. Fritch, D.Sc., head of the department of botany, East London College.

MR. GEOFFREY G. RAPHAEL, third son of Mr. J. H. Raphael (Raphael's, Ltd., manufacturing opticians, London, E.C.1), was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on November 17.

MRS. SUTCLIFFE, wife of Mr. J. H. Sutcliffe, O.B.E., secretary of the British Optical Association, has been presented by the members of the Council with a gold watch and a diamond brooch.

THE Court of the Spectaclemakers' Company has elected Alderman Colonel Sir Charles Wakefield, Master; Colonel Edward F. Lawson, Upper Warden; and Sir Osborn G. Holmden, Renter Warden.

MR. W. J. WIPPELL (Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Exeter), who received a presentation from the staff on his completing fifty years in the business, recently entertained the employees to supper at Deller's Café.

COUNCILLOR ALBAN ATKIN, M.P.S., West End Lane, London, N.W., has been elected to the assessment, cemetery, general purposes, public health, and works committees of Hampstead Borough Council for the ensuing municipal year.

IN addition to those previously mentioned in recent issues of the *C. & D.* (pp. 677 and 642), the following pharmacists were successful candidates at the recent municipal elections: Messrs. E. J. Dobson, Deal; C. G. Higgins, Calne; J. Simon, Chester; J. W. Wilcock, Bridlington.

AT a meeting of the Hatton Lodge of Freemasons, No. 3,041, recently, Mr. R. H. Robinson, chemist and druggist (Simco & Co., chemists), Wellingborough, was installed Worshipful Master by the retiring master, Mr. W. A. Cooke, chemist and druggist, Wellingborough; and Mr. R. Palmer, chemist and druggist, Earls Barton, was invested as junior deacon.

MR. W. H. WALTON, one of the founders of the Hull Chemists' Association, was presented with a portrait of himself at a supper held recently. Mr. Walton gave the portrait back to the Association. At the same supper a wedding present was made to Mrs. Taylor (*née* Genn), minutes secretary to the Association and to the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. The present was a sapphire brooch and a pair of crystal glass candlesticks.

PROFESSOR F. RANWEZ, the well-known teacher of pharmacy in the University of Louvain, has been elected President of the Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine. Professor Ranwez was the organiser, and President, of the eighth International Congress of Pharmacy, held in Brussels in 1897, and has always associated himself with all professional questions, keeping in close touch with pharmacists in business, whose interests and aspirations he has consistently championed.

MR. S. W. F. UNDERHILL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Oxon.), has resigned his position as senior demonstrator of physiology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in order to accept an appointment as research physiologist in connection with the production of "A.B." Brand insulin, in which, as is well known, Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., are associated with The British Drug Houses, Ltd.

Dr. Underhill will take up his duties at the B.D.H. chemical works on January 1, 1925.

COUNCILLOR L. K. OSMOND, head of Osmond & Son, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Grimsby, Osmond & Son (New Zealand), Ltd., Osmonds Fertiliser Co., Ltd., and the Gasomite Co., Ltd., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Grimsby. Mr. Osmond is well known in the farming world, both in Lincolnshire and in Kenya Colony, East Africa. In addition, he finds time for a good deal of public work, being chairman of the Grimsby Board of Guardians, chairman of the Poor Law Children's Homes, and a member of the Grimsby Corporation and the Lindsey County Council.

DR. H. SALZMANN, for over twenty-two years President of the Deutscher Apotheker-Verein, celebrated, on November 25, the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the pharmaceutical profession. He obtained his diploma as "Apotheker" in Berlin in 1882, graduated as Doctor of Philosophy in Freiburg im Breisgau in 1889, and from 1887 to 1901 was an army pharmacist, from 1891 to 1901 with the rank of army corps pharmacist of the Guards in Berlin. For five years, from 1895 to 1900, he acted as editor of the "Apotheker-Zeitung," receiving in the latter year the concession to open a pharmacy in Berlin-Wilmersdorf. He was one of the founders, in 1904, of the Hageda G.m.b.H., which has now grown to be one of Germany's largest manufacturing and wholesale drughouses, and promoted the erection, in 1907 to 1909, of the palatial premises of the Vereinshaus Deutscher Apotheker in Berlin. Dr. Salzmann has taken an active part in promoting the interests of the profession, and German pharmacists owe much to his energy and to the level-headed and far-seeing policy he advocated and successfully carried through during a difficult period.



DR. H. SALZMANN

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Derbyshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on November 18, Mr. C. W. Ridyard, chemist and druggist, was elected vice-chairman. According to the annual report, there are 292 doctors and 155 chemists under contract with the Committee. During the year under review £93,014 has been paid to doctors and £16,848 to chemists.

Oldham.—During the quarter ended September 30, 64,948 prescriptions were dispensed by chemists on the panel of the committee. The cost of ingredients was £1,278 9s. 9d., and the dispensing fees £1,223 15s. 10d. The average cost per prescription was 9.2d.

SCOTLAND

Lanarkshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on November 19, Mr. A. A. Dick, chemist and druggist, Bellshill, in moving the approval of the minutes of the Medical Benefit Subcommittee, said they had adopted, subject to the approval of the Panel Committee, a model list of emergency drugs and appliances prepared by the Drug Accounts Committee in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

HAYMAN.—At 21 Berrylands Road, Surbiton, on November 13, the wife of V. F. Hayman, pharmacist, of a son.

Deaths

CLEGG.—On November 14, the wife of Mr. Joseph Clegg (late town representative of James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Victoria Bridge, Manchester).

COLLETT.—On November 25, Mr. John Marton Collett, F.C.S., chairman of J. M. Collett & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Bristol Road, Gloucester, aged seventy. Mr. Collett was a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, and served a term of office as High Sheriff of Gloucester.

DYRMAN.—At Winwood, Carlisle, on November 22, Harry, only son of Mr. John F. Drynan, chemist and druggist, aged fourteen.

NORTHEN.—At 215 Lewisham High Road, London, S.E.4, on November 15, Mr. Charles Northen, chemist and druggist (W. Phillips & Co.), aged sixty-five. Mr. Northen had been in business in Lewisham for the past twenty-two years. He served on the Greenwich Board of Guardians, and was a member of the St. George's Lodge of Freemasons.

SHERBORNE.—Recently, Mr. T. Sherborne, proprietor of T. Sherborne & Co., surgical appliance manufacturers, 33 Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.23. Mr. Sherborne founded his business in the City in 1903, and subsequently removed it to the suburbs for the sake of the increased accommodation needed. Provision has been made for carrying on the business, which remains in the family.

SOMERVILLE.—At 9 Hope Park Terrace, Edinburgh, on November 20, Mr. George Somerville, chemist and druggist. Mr. Somerville, who qualified in 1894, carried on business for a long period at 2 South Clerk Street: his pharmacy was one of those illustrated in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in connection with the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting at Edinburgh in 1912, on which occasion he was treasurer to the Local Committee. Mr. Somerville was a member of the Edinburgh Merchant Company. There was a large attendance at the funeral, which took place at Grange Cemetery on November 23.

SQUIRE.—At his residence, 75 Crescent Road, Sheffield, on November 25, Mr. George Squire, Ph.C., a past-President of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. Mr. Squire was born and apprenticed at Barnsley, and had further experience in London and Sheffield before passing the Major examination in 1891. For a few months he was with Mr. Swann, rue Castiglione, Paris, and in 1892 he took the business at 19 Haymarket, Sheffield, previously carried on by Mr. Botham, and dating back to 1831, when it was founded by Mr. John Hay. Mr. Squire opened a branch at

MR. G. SQUIRE, PH.C. 152 Sharrow Lane in 1909, and a second branch later in Pitsmoor Road. He was President of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society for three years and secretary for a similar period; and at the Sheffield meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1904 he served as treasurer of the Local Committee. He leaves a widow.

STRANGE.—At 197 Lower Clapton Road, London, E.5, on November 23, Mr. Frank Alexander Strange, chemist and druggist. Mr. Strange, who qualified in 1910, was for several years manager of one of the branches of Mr. S. G. H. Long, chemist and druggist, Stamford Hill, N.16.

TRINDER.—At Cirencester, on November 6, Mr. Joseph Trinder, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-two.

UTZ.—At Munich, on November 13, Franz Utz, aged sixty-seven. Herr Utz was one of Germany's most distinguished military pharmacists, who devoted his whole energies to the study of analytical methods and the elaboration of improvements in the methods of testing foodstuffs, pharmaceutical products, etc. A brilliant speaker and writer, he contributed many valuable papers to pharmaceutical literature and enjoyed a reputation which extended far beyond his own country. As army corps pharmacist, in 1907, he began the transformation of the chemical laboratory of the Bavarian military medical academy in Munich, which under his guidance became one of the centres of research work in Germany on foods and drugs.

WARD.—On October 31, the wife of Mr. H. Beecher Ward, chemist and druggist, 572 Hessle Road, Hull.

WYNNE.—On November 21, Mr. Edward Williams Wynne, chemist and druggist, 7 Pier Street, Aberystwyth, aged forty-six. Mr. Wynne was the son of the late Alderman E. P. Wynne, chemist and druggist, whom he succeeded in business. Mr. Wynne served as a dispenser in South Africa during the Boer War, and afterwards held a commission in the Cardiganshire Battery. He was a Freemason and secretary of the Parochial Church Council.

Wills

MR. SAMUEL BICKERDIKE, retired chemist, Thorner Grange, Thorner, Leeds, who died on May 24, has left £6,081 18s. 9d., with net personalty £3,234 15s. 7d.

MR. CHARLES BREESE, chemist and druggist, 73 Mitcham Lane, Streatham, London, S.W., who died on November 5, left estate of the gross value of £4,863 1s. 2d., of which £1,059 4s. 10d. is net personalty. Administration of the estate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Dora Breese.

MR. SOLOMON GREENWOOD, chemist and druggist, The Market Place, Bolsover, who died on October 7, left £13,661 16s. 8d. The executors are: H. Greenwood, Bradford House, Belper, H. Roberts, 24 Water Street, Nottingham, and S. E. Greenwood, 26 Esmond Street, Anfield, Liverpool. He gives an annuity of £30 to his housekeeper, Elizabeth Ann Bailey, and one-half of the residue in trust for his son, and the other half in trust for his daughter, Evelyn Mary Greenwood.

MR. ELLIS FLETCHER, retired chemist, 19 Garden Suburb, Dursley, who died on September 13, left estate of the gross value of £4,962 2s. 5d., of which £4,695 11s. 3d. is net personalty. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Henrietta Fletcher, and his children G. H. Fletcher, Westhoughton, chemist, and Miss G. M. Fletcher. The testator left £100 to his wife, and the income from his residuary estate to her during widowhood, and subject to her interest he left £500 to his daughter, and the residue of the property to his son and his said daughter in equal shares.

MR. THOMAS FELL ABRAHAM, Ph.C., 53 Bidston Road, Birkenhead, and 87 Bold Street, Liverpool, who died on September 3, left £13,268 1s. 11d., with net personalty £11,983 6s. 9d. The executors are Mrs. Abraham, the widow; W. Whinnerah, The Temple, Dale Street, Liverpool; John Fell Abraham, 7 Gambia Terrace, Liverpool; and H. S. Williams, 63 Rowson Street, New Brighton. He gives £250 and all his shares in Clay & Abraham, Ltd., to his son, the household effects to his wife, £50 each to the executors, and the residue to his wife for life, and then for his children other than John.

We have recently published a new edition of the *C. & D. Stocktaking Sheets*, which were originally brought out in 1923. This is prepared on exactly the same lines as the first edition, but we have taken the opportunity of including further items in the drug and chemical list to correspond with improvements made in the *C. & D. Retail Price List*.



Trade Notes

NEUTRON CRYSTAL for wireless sets is much in demand. Chemists can obtain supplies from Houghtons, Ltd., High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

GADUS JELLY.—Heyerdahl Products Co. (England), Ltd., 36 Regent Street, Cambridge, advertise in this issue a flavoured jelly containing 30 per cent. of cod-liver oil.

IODOSTARIN TABLETS, or iodised chocolate, is prepared by the Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, Ltd., 7-8 Idol Lane, London, E.C.3. It is used for the prevention and treatment of simple goitre.

RUBINAT-LLORACH WATER and Mira waters are now on the protected list of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. The prices are given in the advertisement of Everett & Co., 5 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

VITAMINE MALT, made by R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., 40 Hanover Street, Liverpool, is a food accessory for growing children and for invalids. The manufacturers offer agencies to chemists, and special terms for orders of £5 and upwards.

ERASMIC SHAVING CREAM.—The wholesale and retail price of this cream has been reduced. The retail price is now 1s. 6d. per tube. There is in operation a bonus scheme of thirteen to the dozen, with supply of samples with each order.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR is to be held in Birmingham from February 16 to 27, 1925. Particulars regarding the booking of space are given in our advertisement columns. The section of the Fair hitherto held in London will next year be included in the Birmingham Fair.

CHRISTMAS BUSINESS.—S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1, are sending out a folder with particulars of Meritor brushes and Parex hot-water bottle. The folder is designed so that it can be used as a showcard, and being a beautiful production with coloured illustrations, will readily find a place on the counter or in the window.

POMEROY SAFADA.—Mrs. Pomeroy, Ltd., 84 Waterford Road, London, S.W.6, ask for the co-operation of chemists in a sales scheme connected with the introduction of Pomeroy Safada. Purchasers of Pomeroy Skin Food or Pomeroy Day Cream are required to send a receipted bill or a card with a chemist's stamp upon it, and in return receive a trial bottle of the new preparation. An advertisement in this issue gives further details.

IODOSAL.—We referred last week to the use of minute quantities of iodine in combating goitre and other affections due to iodine deficiency in the diet. Since then we have received a sample of Iodosal or iodised salt, supplied by Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27-28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1, and specially adapted for this purpose. The salt, which is of the non-hygroscopic variety, contains a small proportion of sodium iodide, but is indistinguishable physically from a good table salt. It is sent out in bottles, which retail at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 3d.

B.P. Notes

By "Abel Scholar."

The Sodii Salicylas Test

It is often difficult completely to incinerate such a substance as sodii salicylas in order to determine the neutralising power of the residue as required in the B.P. test. A simple expedient to avoid this difficulty is repeatedly to moisten the cooled residue with distilled water, during which process the liquid is coloured if not completely incinerated, dry, and again incinerate. Two or three such operations are usually sufficient. To ensure greater accuracy it is also advisable to incinerate the carbonaceous matter and the filter paper, thoroughly washing the ash with hot water. Add the solution thus obtained to the main solution to be titrated.

Chemists' Windows

Photographs of windows sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by a note on how the displays were arranged.



A SAL HEPATICA WINDOW

At the pharmacy of Mr. James Grieve, Ph.C., Queen Street, London, E.C.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

M/2411. D.I. mixture	R/2511. Sandford's essence of ginger
B/2511. Dr. Chambers' lung tonic	P/2211. Strawberry tablets for sprue (Continental makers)
B/2611. Hopkinson's Bird Tender	W/2411. Thorpes foot rot ointment
F/2111. Lover's cancer serum	E/2511. Velenity
R/2611. Ozone tablets	T/2211. Vocalese perfume
E/10532. Poultier's plasters (veterinary)	M/2411. Wescoform fumigators
M/2411. Quinso cream	

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Aletris cordial. P/1911	Lacroix's Quinoforme. A/1711
Amerind. A/1911	Melbovin. P/1911
Anarsarcin. G/811	Necol. A/811
Aphrodine. S/1711	Nillo depilatory. A/1011
Barko-a. G/1811	Nurse Harvey's preparations. A/1711
Bullock's preparations. B/1111	Optochin. R/1511
Camomilla. E/1511	Packer's tar soap. B/1111
Celerina. P/1911	Peatore. N/1211
Chamois cleaners for optical lenses. W/711	Pick's adhesive plaster. D/1511
Colloidal clay. S/1711	Pomeroy specialities. J/1911
Crème Aryls. II/1811	"Rewabo" douches. D/1911
Cuticura preparations. P/1911	Saliformin. R/1511
Danistole. S/1911	Sanoplast. S/811
Dispensing scales. P/1511	Sloan's liniment. J/1911
Drenching tins. S/1911	"Sykes' Comfort" Healing Powder. B/1111
Euphyllin tablets. R/1811	Tetraehlorethane. M/1511
Extermine. A/1511	Torbe's Lactic Oats. M/311
Genovar. G/1811	Traumatol. H/1811
Grimsby cod-liver oil. E/811	Typhoo Tips tea. S/1711
Horn's hair wash. A/1711	Vaco reducing cup. H/1811
Iodised salt. H/1911	Vitresol. S/1511
I.X.L. S/1711	Waterbury's compound. P/1911

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser II.

Mr. Humphrey,

in his address to the Ealing and District Association on the genesis of the Codex, appears to have forgotten that at the time when he conceived the project of a book of formulas in which chemists could disclose the composition of their own preparations, and so enjoy the privilege of selling them unstamped as known, admitted and approved remedies, there was already a work in existence in which this was done, and which had been officially declared to bring the preparations whose formulas were published in it within the exemption. This was "Pharmaceutical Formulas," first issued by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in 1898, and at the time to which I refer in its 4th or 5th edition. In the very month in which he took action (July 1903) it was mentioned at a meeting of the North London Branch of the London Chemists' Association, when the opinion was expressed that nothing further of the kind was required; and on August 8 any doubt there may have been of its competence was set at rest by the publication in the C. & D. of a letter from the Inland Revenue Office, to which I am indebted for the statement made above. Honour to whom honour is due. In this, as in many other matters, the C. & D. was beforehand with the Society in the service of pharmacists; and in the interest of historical accuracy, if for no other reason, the fact should be known. The C. & D. Diary, 1904, contained a large collection of formulas for "known, admitted and approved" remedies, and these with other recipes were, early in that year, published as a supplementary volume to "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

You do Well

to call attention to the delay in settling the questions as to Insurance dispensing terms discussed between the Ministry of Health and the Retail Pharmacists' Union in April last. The proposals then made from both sides were all more or less in our favour, and the promise of benefit by their adoption was a factor in reconciling us to our failure to secure better terms than we did on more important points. The additional benefit we hoped for did not amount to much; but if it was worth bargaining for at all the question of its receipt or non-receipt ought to have been decided before now, when a sixth of the time during which the new terms remain in force has elapsed. Where we get such small profits, we ought to have quick returns.

The Profession of Pharmacy

in Ireland undoubtedly needs simplification, but the Bill which is to bring this about is by no means a simple one; and even with your explanation of its provisions one may well be in doubt as to its precise working. One thing, however, is not doubtful, namely, that pharmacy in Northern Ireland will be to a considerable extent under State control if the Bill passes. This is in accordance with the apparent drift of events, not in Ireland alone, but in most countries, and even British pharmacists must have some searchings of heart in view of what is happening so near them. A step was undoubtedly made in that direction by the National Insurance Act, and though State control of business is contrary to all our traditions, and even (as we have always held) to the genius of our people, this is one of the possibilities of the future for us who are not business men, pure and simple, but ply a double function. The fortunes of the Irish Bill will be watched with keen interest here, and quite possibly our Ministry of Health will have an eye upon it as an experiment that may be worth following.

The Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association

is on the wrong tack with regard to the influx of foreign postal parcels into the country, and seems to take a narrow

view of trade questions generally. The evil (if it is one) of which complaint is made is common to all local businesses, and the only way of combating it successfully is to make one's business something more than local. This, it may be said, is no easy task, and the fact must be admitted; but to look for easy tasks in business is the surest way to bankruptcy. The true wisdom of Ulster, as of all small countries, is to cultivate an international trade, not to isolate itself in its own small corner of the world. The attempt to check imports, whether by postal or other means, must begin, as one of the speakers at Belfast saw, by stopping the advertising of foreign goods in Irish papers. Apparently the speaker was in favour of this drastic step; but this, again, is not an easy task, and it might prove in effect worse than the "evil" it would remedy. One of its results would probably be the stoppage of a good many Irish papers themselves. Whether this would be a good or a bad thing I leave it for Irishmen to say; but I counsel Irish pharmacists to reconsider the question of postal packets from abroad.

Patent-Medicine Legislation

may or may not be needed (I, for one, should welcome a sane bill on the subject), but such arguments in its favour as were advanced by some of the speakers at the Publicity Club on November 17 are more likely to retard than forward the object they have in view. That one remedy is not suitable for everyone suffering from the same disease, and that patent medicines postpone the inevitable consultation of a skilled physician are truisms, but the same things might be said with equal truth of other remedies than patents. Are we therefore to be forbidden to give a dose of castor oil without a doctor's prescription? That is the logical meaning of such arguments. Again, it is absurd to say that there is no cure for consumption, and premature to say that there is none for cancer; it is not desirable that cures for either should be advertised as such. Personally, I would say with Mr. Imber that the word "cure" should not be used in any advertisement; even "skilled physicians" avoid it as much as possible; but I see no reason why, where every supposed remedy is uncertain, anything that can possibly be of service should not be tried, or why a licence from a medical body should be required before a trial is made.

A Step Forward

in respect to Army pharmaceutical service seems really to have been taken by the Cambridge Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in securing the attendance of the member of Parliament for the University at a meeting where the matter was discussed and its importance, not to say urgency, so clearly shown. Sir Geoffrey Butler, after such a prompting, should have no difficulty in impressing the Secretary for War with the necessity for reform. If the same thing were done wherever it is possible—and there are scores of places in which it could be done—a body of opinion might be created in the House of Commons which it would be impossible for any Government or Army Council to resist.

Development,

I can assure Mr. Swanston, is possible in any business, whether in a back street or a main thoroughfare; but it is, of course, more difficult in some places than in others. In different places, too, it must develop, if at all, on different lines. The back-street man must, as a rule, be content with a back-street trade, but there are large possibilities even in that. By studying the wants of his neighbours and adapting himself to his environment, he may do well where otherwise he would starve. But the point to be borne in mind is that the principles of successful business are the same everywhere though their application varies. And no general principles are sufficient to bring success without common-sense in applying them to different conditions. One principle, however, applies everywhere without qualification: "Seest thou a man diligent in business? He shall stand before kings."

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Editorial Articles**Penalising Chemists**

The prosecutions under the Dangerous Drugs Acts probably show more cases of injustice to chemists than any other legislative Acts. Not only are the penalties imposed by the Acts unnecessarily severe, but the after-effects of conviction are often ruinous. The latest instance is the decision in the Dangerous Drugs Act appeal case in the King's Bench Divisional Court, on November 13 (*C. & D.*, November 22, p. 737). This is of considerable importance to panel chemists, as it raises the question of the position of a chemist when his authorisation to possess and sell "dangerous" drugs has been withdrawn by the Home Secretary following a conviction under the Dangerous Drugs Acts. In these circumstances it is obvious that some of the prescriptions he receives cannot be dispensed by the chemist, and presumably because of the fact that his dispensing must be of a partial character the Minister of Health in such cases has generally insisted on the name of the chemist being removed from the Panel. An offer, however, has generally been made to include his name in the list of those persons who contract to supply: (1) Appliances; (2) drugs which are not scheduled poisons; and (3) medicines which do not require to be dispensed. Under the National Insurance Acts there are only two kinds of contract, one for unqualified persons who can only supply the things just referred to, and one for qualified chemists who can, in addition, dispense all medicines and supply scheduled poisons. To estimate the effect of this Dangerous Drugs Act appeal decision on the chemist's contract we may split up into sections the things which he agrees to supply to insured persons:

A.—Medicines

- "Dangerous" drugs.—Simple drugs or compounded preparations.

- Scheduled poisons, other than "dangerous" drugs, simple or compounded.

- Non-poisonous:

- Compound preparations, generally dispensed extemporaneously;
- compound preparations generally bought ready-made from wholesaler;
- simple drugs.

B.—Appliances.

The qualified chemist entering into contract with an Insurance Committee can supply A 1, A 2, A 3 and B, but when his authorisation to deal in "dangerous" drugs is withdrawn, he can no longer supply A 1. To this extent, therefore, he cannot fulfil his contract. He can still legally supply A 2 and A 3 (a), and he is therefore in a better position than the unqualified man who is limited to A 3 (b), A 3 (c), and B. But the difficulty which the qualified man has to contend with is that either he must be in a position to carry out the full "qualified" contract or else he can only undertake the limited "unqualified" contract. There is no *via media*. For this reason the Minister of Health has in the past restricted the qualified chemist who is unauthorised to

sell "dangerous" drugs to the "unqualified" contractor. The frequency with which the prescriptions that actually come within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations are presented for dispensing by insured persons is really beside the mark. It will depend very largely on the habits of the practitioners for whom the chemist dispenses. It may be claimed on behalf of the chemist that many preparations containing opium, morphine, or heroin can be obtained in such a diluted form as to carry them outside the Dangerous Drugs Acts. It still remains a fact, however, that such preparations as cocaine, hydrochlor., diamorph. hydrochlor., ext. opii, liq. morph. hydrochlor., morph. hydrochlor., pulv. opii, pil. opii, supp. morph., tab. morph., tr. chlorof. et morph., tr. opii, etc., are sometimes ordered either alone or combined with other ingredients in such forms as to make it impossible to use any diluted preparation. In any case, the Insurance chemist is bound by his contract to keep in stock such of these preparations as are included in the Drug Tariff, and this, of course, the chemist cannot do who has no authorisation to deal in "dangerous" drugs. One point should be noted in connection with the limited contract. The unqualified contractor only undertakes to supply, besides appliances, drugs other than scheduled poisons and medicines which do not require to be dispensed. Preparations such as boracic and zinc ointments mixed, lin. saponis and lin. camph. co. mixed, or boracic and rose water eye lotion, cannot be dispensed by the unqualified contractor, although they do not contain scheduled poisons. He may, however, supply any such preparations which in the ordinary way can be bought ready made from the wholesaler. The extent to which the chemist contractor is limited, if his contract is reduced to the "unqualified" standard, can be gathered from the following figures obtained from various classes of prescriptions, but not necessarily accurate for any particular chemist. Not more than one-fifth of all the Insurance prescriptions which can be dispensed by a qualified chemist could be supplied by an unqualified contractor. About one-quarter of all the Insurance prescriptions presented to a chemist contain one or other of the "dangerous" drugs—opium, morphine, heroin, or cocaine. Only one prescription in about 1,250, however, contains a drug or preparation to which the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Acts relate. The decision in the appeal case confirms the right of the Minister of Health to remove from the Panel the name of any chemist whose authorisation to possess "dangerous" drugs has been withdrawn. In view of these far-reaching consequences, therefore, steps should be taken to ensure that a conviction for a merely technical offence under the Dangerous Drugs Acts should not be followed by the withdrawal of authorisation, but that this extreme step should only be resorted to when deliberate and criminal contravention of the Acts has been clearly proved.

What is in a (Pharmaceutical) Name?

THE report of the subcommittee on "Nomenclature" in connection with the United States Pharmacopœia revision ("Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," vol. xii, No. 12, p. 1132) shows how difficult it is to obtain unanimity on questions of correct spelling of names of drugs. The following list contains recommendations which were adversely criticised by members of the General Revision Committee, the proposed changes being indicated in black type:—

Present Title	Suggested Name	Decision
Acetanilid (English title)	Acetanilide Altered	
Acetphenetid (English title)	Acetphenetide Altered	
Acid phenylcinchoni- cum	Cinchophen Altered	
Aloes (English title)	Aloe Altered	
Antimonii et potassii tartras	Antimonylis et potassii tartras Altered	
Antipyrina ..	Phenazone No change	
Aqua ammoniae ..	Liquor ammonii hy- droxidi Altered	
Aqua ammoniae fortior	Liquor ammonii hy- droxidi fortior Altered	
Balsamum tolutanum	Tolu No change	
Belladonnae foliae ..	Belladonnæ folium No change	
Benzosulphimidum ..	Glusidum Altered	
Caffeinae sodio-benzoas	Caffeina cum sodii ben- zoate Altered	
Cascara sagrada ..	Rhamnus purshiana Altered	
Chloral hydratum ..	Chloral hydras Altered	
Eucalyptol ..	Cineol Altered	
Gossypium purifica- tum	Gossypium No change	
Hexamethylenamina	Hexamina Altered	
Hydrargyri salicylas	Hydrargyratum salicyla- tum Altered	
Liquor hydrogenii di- oxidi	Liquor hydrogenii per- oxidi Altered	
Magnesii oxidi pon- derosa	Magnesii oxidi No change	
Oleoresina aspidii ..	Synonym deleted: oleo- resin of male fern —	
Oleum anisi ..	Synonym added: oil of star anise —	
Oleum cassiae ..	Oleum cinnamonii Altered	
Plumbi oxidum ..	Plumbi monoxidum No change	
Saccharum ..	Sucrose Altered	
Saccharum lactis ..	Lactose Altered	
Serum antitetanicum	Antitoxinum tetanicum naturale Altered	
Sodii benzosulphini- dum	Antitoxinum tetanicum Altered	
Sodii boras ..	Glusidum solubile Altered	
Sulphur sublimatum	Sodii tetraboras Altered	
Talcum purificatum	Sulphur No change	
Theobrominae sodii- salicylas	Talcum No change	
Virus vaccinicum ..	Theobromina cum sodii salicylate Altered	
	Vaccinum variolæ Altered	
	(Smallpox vaccine)	

The chairman of the subcommittee (Mr. A. J. DuMez) modestly admits that "a committee of seven persons cannot be aware of all the conditions which make a title desirable or undesirable, no matter how diligently its members may work among themselves. It is only by soliciting aid from 'outsiders' that the committee can hope to become informed on all the various factors which should be taken into consideration." Certainly the subcommittee's recommendations do not make for simplicity. It would seem pedantic to insist upon retaining "purificatum" as necessary qualifications after cotton or talc, but the same cannot be said about retaining "sublimatum" as a description of sulphur, and "ponderosum" after magnesii oxidi. Sodii "tetraboras," antimonylis et potassii tartras, and *Rhamnus purshiana* (=cascara sagrada) are not likely to be used by practitioners or pharmacists. Usage also tells strongly against changing the familiar saccharum or sacch. alb. into sucrose, and sacch. lact. into lactose. Though liquor ammonii hydroxidi is a recommended title, there is the curious statement that "It is possible that 'liquor ammoniae' would have been a better selection." The label on the laboratory bench was the deciding factor in favour of "hydroxide." Furthermore, the endings "benzoate" and "salicylate," though declensionally correct, are peculiar in resembling the every-day name, and we doubt if many prescribers will ever be able to write from memory "cafféina cum sodii benzoate, theobromina cum sodii salicylate, and hydrargyrum saliculatum." Desire to come into line with the British Pharmacopœia accounts for changes to chloral

hydras, gluside, hexamina, and liquor hydrogenii peroxidi; but B.P. phenazone was not adopted for antipyrine, though it was pointed out that the latter is a trade name. Thus for once the taint of commercialism persists in a Pharmacopœia. Professional piqué was aroused, however, by the addition of an "e" to acetanilid and acetphenetid to bring these into conformity with the nomenclature of the American Chemical Society, several members of the Revision Committee doubting "whether the scientific considerations which have led to the recommendation of this change are sufficient to outweigh established usage." Chemical considerations are responsible for cineol being advocated instead of the more pharmaceutical eucalyptol. In regard to belladonna folia (to be retained), it was rightly pointed out that it does not appear to be any more necessary to say leaves than roots or seeds, and also the International Protocol uses the singular for leaf drugs, e.g., "Digitalis folium." The inconsistency of using singular Latin title and plural English name for aloe (a juice) is to be remedied, but the play upon tolu variations is to continue, as balsamum tolutanum, tinctura tolutana, and syrups tolutanus. Whereas change to ol. cinnamonii from ol. cassiae has much to recommend it, because cassia oil in commerce is obtained from Chinese, not Ceylon, bark, the point raised that oil of star anise is not a suitable synonym for oleum anisi is quite pertinent, so long as star anise fruits are not described in the text of the U.S.P. The committee did in a few instances make recommendations in accordance with prescribers' habits, these being cinchophen, hexamina, and gluside, it being stated physicians would not use the longer titles, acid phenylcinchoninic, hexamethyl enamina, and benzosulphinidum. Etymology was alleged in vain against the Committee of Biologics' "vaccinum variolæ," while bringing the titles into conformity with those used by the Government is responsible for "antitoxicum tetanicum naturale." The sage procedure of following normal usage should have guided the committee much more in its recommendations, for, after all, nomenclature is settled by usage. The most common-sense objector was the one who objected to "antimonylis" in place of antimonioi on the ground that the old title is shorter and probably just about as correct from a chemical standpoint. The subcommittee's activities extended over three years, and one wonders whether it was worth while.

The Decline in Arsenic

THERE has been another considerable fall in the price of arsenic during the past few weeks, and although the market still continues lifeless, the position has become a matter of much comment. Due to the total lack of American demand, upon which producers are largely dependent in order to dispose of their much larger output compared to pre-war times, the outlook for arsenic from a seller's point of view is certainly as cheerless as it can be, and it is difficult to imagine how the situation can be redeemed in the face of the most depressing reports about American consumption. Whereas a shortage of arsenic dominated the market a year ago, there has been precisely a reversal of this in recent months. This was not the result of any large increase in production in the course of this year, but chiefly the outcome of the absence of buying by America, where the large accumulation of stocks carried from last year have remained in sellers' hands. In fact, old stocks in America are said to be still considerable, although the

domestic price has been cut to about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. The severe cutting of prices just lately again noted in Japanese arsenic down to about £28 per ton, c.i.f., for forward shipment, would rather indicate that the bottom has been knocked out of the market, although concessions on the part of Cornish producers have not been quite so drastic, their terms being still in the neighbourhood of £35 10s. f.o.r. This wide disparity obviously suggest that Cornish arsenic will have to be further considerably reduced in order to attract important business. The more significance doubtless attaches to the persistent decline, considering that there has been already some indication of a contraction in the output in certain directions. At this period last year, and has happened before, active preparations were made in the United States to provide for an ample supply of insecticides for agricultural use towards the spring, chiefly in the cotton-belt, but such a development which has been looked for, has altogether failed to materialise within the last month or two. This is attributed not only to the fact that manufacturers of calcium arsenate have still a good deal of old stock to clear, but also to the theory that the requirements for dealing with the United States cotton-crop will be considerably smaller than had been generally anticipated. The position of the market could only be expected to improve either by clearing the accumulations at comparatively low prices or restriction by production. At the same time, it is impossible to form any idea to what extent the world's production may be curtailed at a considerably reduced price, which, however, would hardly apply to sources where arsenic is being secured as a by-product, partly in connection with metal-smelting and also in tin-mining. The Cornish mining industry is now more favourably situated, as a comparatively high price is again obtainable for tin, so that it is in a better position to turn its arsenic resources into account. As will be gathered from the details we give below of the extreme quotations touched within the last four years or so, this year's market movements have been somewhat similar to those recorded in the year 1921:

	1921	1922	1923	1924	to date
White Cornish Per ton delivered London	£	£	£	£	
Highest	70	70	75	69	
Lowest	35	30	58	37	
Closing price December 31...	44	70	69	37*	
Fall on balance	26	nil	6	32	

* November 22.

The market has fallen away constantly in the course of the year from £69, the figure ruling at the opening of January, down to £37, which corresponds with £35, f.o.r. Cornwall, so that there has been a depreciation of £32 a ton; but the current price is still above the lowest point reached in 1921 and 1922. Under the weight of present accumulations in America and the chief producing countries, a further fall seems inevitable, while the fact that America herself contributes roughly 50 per cent. of the total world's output must not be overlooked. Although her importations this year have fallen off greatly, America's total output at its best in the last year or two amounted up to about 12,000 tons per annum.

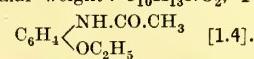
KEEP a few umbrellas specially for lending to customers. Have your name and address, also a small announcement, where the maker's name usually appears. Ladies caught by a shower while shopping are grateful for this service. Take the customer's name and address (which will afterwards be useful for your mailing list), and inform her that your messenger will call for the umbrella later in the day.

The First Czechoslovak Pharmacopœia

THREE pharmacopœias were in force within the confines of the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy—the Austrian, the Hungarian and the Croato-Slavonian. These pharmacopœias are still the official standards in the former Hapsburg territories now incorporated in the various succession states; indeed, in several of the latter, two, or even more, pharmacopœias are at present in use, a pharmaceutical reflection of the political remoulding of Europe. Naturally, in each of these new countries the urgent necessity of issuing a national pharmacopœia was recognised, and in some instances insistently demanded, at an early date; but it is only comparatively recently that definite steps to this end were taken by the several governments. In 1922 a commission of thirty-five members (fourteen pharmacists, twelve medical men, and nine representatives of allied branches of the art of healing) was appointed to elaborate the first National Czechoslovak Pharmacopœia, and early this year it was announced (*C. & D.*, February 16, p. 220) that the work was well advanced. The Minister of Public Health and Corporal Instruction, by an Order dated July 17, resolved that the articles of the future Czechoslovak pharmacopœia, as drafted by the commission, should be published prior to the issue of the complete work. The first instalment, consisting of eleven articles, has now appeared as a supplement to the official journal of the Ministry of Public Health. It is prefaced by a statement bearing the signature and address of Professor Dr. Kamil Lhoták, President of the Pharmacopœia Commission, to the effect that publication of the draft of the new work was deemed an essential step in its production, as an effective means of inviting criticisms and suggestions, to be addressed to him, from all those interested in the new pharmacopœia, with the final aim of establishing standards which will prove acceptable to all, and adapted to meet the requirements of the various parts of the new republic. Particular interest attaches to the new Czechoslovak pharmacopœia from the fact that its elaboration is untrammelled by any traditional considerations; it is an entirely new work designed to meet new conditions in a politically new country. Whereas Latin was the language adopted in the three pharmacopœias of Austria and Hungary, the national character of the new work is emphasised by the publication of the draft in Czech only, Latin being retained solely in the official titles. This step has provoked a complaint from the Association of German Pharmacists in the Czechoslovak Republic, which "sincerely regrets that the exclusive use of the Czech language in this draft of the future pharmacopœia renders it practically impossible for us to understand, let alone take part in a criticism of this work, since this would require a degree of knowledge of the Czech language which we unfortunately do not possess. Even our translator is quite baffled by the technical terms, with which only an expert having studied at a Czech University could be familiar, and by the newly-coined words introduced into the highly-developed Czech language." In the following notes we give a complete translation of the articles on acetylsalicylic acid, aromatic vinegar, agaric acid, and camphoric acid, and a résumé of the chief points of interest in the other articles included in this first instalment of the new pharmacopœia. Each of the tests to be applied is described in full in each monograph, the impurities to be detected being given in parentheses. In the case of chemical products, the empirical and structural formulas, as well as the molecular weight, are given, while appended to the monographs relating to heroic drugs are the maximum single and daily doses, and a reminder that the substance "may be delivered only on a prescription." Only in the case of arsenious acid and boric acid are the official preparations into the composition of which these enter—Fowler's solution and compound arsenic pill, and boric ointment—referred to at the end of the monographs. It is interesting to note that

apparently acetanilide is to be deleted, since it does not figure in the draft. The following notes are arranged according to the official (Latin) titles, in each instance followed by the Czechoslovak designation:—

Acetphenetidinum.—*ACETPHENETIDIN.*—Syn.: Phenacetin.—Melting point 134°–135°. Soluble in 1,400 parts of cold and in 70–80 parts of boiling water; also in 16 parts of alcohol. On shaking with concentrated nitric acid it assumes a yellow colour. The chromic acid, bromine, sulphuric acid, and iodine tests are included in the same form as in the B.P. Ash not to exceed 0.1 per cent. To be stored among the heroic drugs. Maximum single dose: 1 gram; maximum daily dose: 3 grams. Molecular weight: $C_{10}H_{12}NO_2$, 179.11.



Acetum Aromaticum.—OCET AROMATICKÝ.—

Rp. Silice rozmárové, .

Silice jalovcové,	..	..	po	I části,
Silice citronové ..	..	..	..	2 části,
Silice thymianové ..	..	..	..	5 části,
Silice hřebíčkové ..	..	..	..	100 části,
Tinktury skoríkové ..	..	..	..	50 části,
Kyseliny octové zředěné ..	..	..	..	200 části,
Vody destilované ..	..	..	..	1,000 části,

Maceruj 8 dní, pak filtruj mastkem.

Tekutina světle žlutá, zapáchající přijemně.

Translation

Oil of rosemary,	..	..	of each	1 part,
Oil of juniper,	..	..	..	2 parts,
Oil of lemon ..	..	..	..	5 parts,
Oil of thyme ..	..	..	..	100 parts,
Tincture of cinnamon ..	..	..	..	50 parts,
Aromatic tincture ..	..	..	..	200 parts,
Dilute acetic acid ..	..	..	..	Distilled water ..
	..	..	..	1,000 parts.

Macerate for 8 days and filter through talc. Light yellow liquid, with an agreeable odour.

Acetum Pyrolignosum Crudum.—DŘEVNÝ OCET SUROVÝ.—Is required to contain at least 6 per cent. of acetic acid. Should not contain any heavy metals, and not more than traces of sulphates, chlorides, and iron.

Acidum Aceticum Concentratum.—SEHNANÁ KYSELINA OCTOVÁ.—Syn.: Acidum Aceticum Glacie. Specific gravity not to exceed 1.064; boiling point, 117°–118°. In addition to the tests described in the B.P., the following test for formic acid is included: A mixture of 10 c.c. of a dilution of acetic acid 1+9, 1 c.c. of sodium acetate and 5 c.c. of solution of mercuric chloride (1+19) heated on the water bath for 30 minutes should yield no turbidity or precipitate. No brown coloration should be produced on heating a mixture of equal parts of acetic acid and sulphuric acid; on adding 1 drop of indigo to the warm mixture no decoloration should take place (nitric acid). Glacial acetic acid is required to contain at least 96 per cent. of hydrogen acetate. To be kept among the heroic drugs. Molecular weight: $C_2H_4O_2$, 60.03. CH_3COOH .

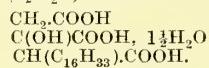
Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.—ZŘEDĚNÁ KYSELINA OCTOVÁ.—Is required to contain 30 per cent. of hydrogen acetate (B.P.: 5 per cent.). Specific gravity: 1.041.

Acidum Acetylosalicylicum.—*KYSELINA ACETYLOSLICYLOVÁ.*—White, odourless, crystalline needles possessing a faintly acidulous taste. Melting point about 135°. Soluble in 300 parts of water, in 20 parts of ether; readily soluble in alcohol, solution of caustic soda and in solution of sodium carbonate. The aqueous solution is acid to litmus paper. On heating a solution of 0.5 gram of acetylsalicylic acid in 10 c.c. of alcoholic solution of sodium hydroxide for 2 to 3 minutes, and after cooling, adding dilute sulphuric acid, following a transient faint violet-blue coloration, a white crystalline precipitate is produced, which, after washing and drying, melts at 156°–157°; an aqueous solution of the precipitate assumes a dark violet-blue coloration on the addition of ferric chloride (salicylic acid). The liquid obtained after removing the salicylic acid by filtration exhibits the odour of acetic acid, and on heating with a small amount of alcohol and sulphuric acid evolves the odour of acetic ether. A solution of 0.1 gram of acetylsalicylic acid in 5 c.c. of cold alcohol and 20 c.c. of water should not immediately assume a violet-blue coloration on the addition of 1 drop of ferric chloride solution (1+24) (salicylic acid). If 1 gram of acetylsalicylic acid is shaken with 20 c.c. of water for 5 minutes, the filtrate should remain unaltered on the addition of solution of hydrogen sulphide (salts of heavy metals), solution of silver chloride (hydrochloric acid), or solution of barium nitrate (sulphuric acid). Ash not to exceed 0.1 per cent. Maximum single dose: 1 gram

maximum daily dose : 6 grams. To be delivered only on a prescription. Molecular weight : $C_9H_8O_4$, 180.06.



Acidum Agaricinicum. — KYSELINA AGARICINOVÁ. — Syn.: Agaricinum.—A white, almost odourless and tasteless crystalline powder, with a silvery lustre. Dried at 100°, it melts at 138°–143°. It chars on heating, emitting white vapours with a pungent odour of fatty acids. Slightly soluble in cold water, ether, chloroform and carbon disulphide; readily soluble in solution of ammonia, in dilute solutions of caustic soda and caustic potash, also in 180 parts of alcohol. Completely soluble in warm acetic acid, acetic ether, oil of turpentine, and in 10 parts of boiling alcohol, yielding colourless solutions. On heating with 50 to 100 parts of water, agaric acid swells and dissolves, yielding a foaming, clear, colourless fluid, having a faintly acid reaction, which, on cooling, becomes turbid. On boiling 0.1 gram of agaric acid with 10 c.c. of dilute sulphuric acid a turbid liquid is produced; on heating the latter on the water bath it deposits oily drops which crystallise on cooling. Ash not to exceed 0.1 per cent. To be kept among the heroic drugs. Maximum single dose : 0.1 gram. Only to be delivered on a prescription. Molecular weight : $C_{22}O_7H_{40}$, $1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, 443.34.



Acidum Arsenicosum. — KYSLÍČNÍK ARSENITÝ. — Syn.: Arsenicum album.—On heating under a reflux cooler with 15 parts of water should completely dissolve within 2 hours. Is required to contain at least 99 per cent. of arsenious oxide: a solution is prepared of 0.5 gram of arsenious acid, 3 grams of sodium bicarbonate and 20 c.c. of boiling water; on cooling, the volume is completed to 100 c.c. by the addition of water. 10 c.c. of this clear solution should decolorise 10 c.c. of N/10 solution of iodine (1 c.c. of N/10 solution of iodine = 0.004948 gram of arsenious acid, using solution of starch as indicator). To be kept in a locked cupboard. Maximum single dose : 0.005 gram; maximum daily dose : 0.015 gram. Only to be delivered on a prescription. Molecular weight : As_2O_6 , 395.84. Preparations: Solution of potassium arsenite; compound pills of arsenious acid.

Acidum Benzoicum. — KYSELINA BENZOOVÁ. — Syn.: Flores Benzoës.—Prepared from benzoin by sublimation. Soluble in 370 parts of cold and in 20 parts of boiling water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and fatty oils. The absence of synthetic benzoic acid is determined by the following test: 0.1 gram of benzoic acid should yield a turbid, yellow or brown, mixture with 1 c.c. of solution of ammonia, in which the benzoic acid is precipitated on the addition of 2 c.c. of dilute sulphuric acid. On adding to this mixture 5 c.c. of solution of potassium permanganate (1 + 999) the colour should completely disappear in the course of 4 hours. 0.1 gram of benzoic acid should dissolve without residue in 1 c.c. of chloroform (oxalic acid; boric acid). On heating benzoic acid with solution of potassium hydroxide in a test tube no ammonia should be evolved (benzoic acid from urine). To be kept protected from light. Molecular weight : $C_7H_6O_2$, 122.05.— C_6H_5COOH .

Acidum Boricum. — KYSELINA BORITÁ.—Soluble in 25.6 parts of cold and in 3 parts of boiling water, also in 25 parts of alcohol. No specific test for arsenic is included, nor is a determination of the actual content of boric acid prescribed.

Acidum Camphoricum. — KYSELINA KAFROVÁ. — Colourless and tasteless crystalline platelets, melting at 186°. Soluble in 156 parts of cold, and in 20 parts of boiling water; readily soluble in ether and in alcohol; insoluble in chloroform. The aqueous and alcoholic solutions are acid to litmus paper. A 15 per cent. solution in absolute alcohol exhibits an optical rotation of $D_{20} = +47.35^\circ$. On heating, camphoric acid emits white vapours with a pungent odour. The residue on incineration should not exceed 0.1 per cent. On heating with lime, it evolves an odour of peppermint. A saturated solution, prepared in the cold, should exhibit no change on the addition of solution of barium nitrate (sulphuric acid), or of solution of silver nitrate (hydrochloric acid). On adding 2 c.c. of sulphuric acid to 2 c.c. of the above saturated solution of camphoric acid, and after cooling, layering on 1 c.c. of solution of ferrous sulphate, no coloured ring should form at the junction of the two liquids (nitric acid). To neutralise a solution of 0.5 gram of camphoric acid, dried at 80°, in 20 c.c. of alcohol, 50 c.c. of N/10 solution of potassium hydroxide is required (1 c.c. of N/10 solution of potassium hydroxide = 0.01 gram of camphoric acid, using phenolphthalein as indicator). Molecular weight : $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$ [a misprint for $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$.—EDITOR], 200.13. $C_8H_{14}(COOH)_2$ [the latter should read : $C_8H_{14}(COOH)_2$.—EDITOR].

Historic House Removes

WHILE Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, are engaged in the heroic task of transferring their stock and other effects from 40 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1, to 89a Shacklewell Lane, E.8, near Dalston Junction, we may add a chapter to our previous records of this historic house. The process of expanding the scope of a business by amalgamation with other firms has been going on in the wholesale drug trade for a good many years; and it is of interest to meet with an example of expansion implying simply that old premises are becoming inadequate to meet the growing demands upon them. Five wholesale or manufacturing concerns have contributed to the building up of the company as it is to-day; it will be convenient to refer to them in chronological order. Burgess, Willows & Co. established themselves in High Holborn in 1751. On the death of Mr. Robert Burgess in 1855, Mr. John Willows, who had been associated with him, became the proprietor, and was subsequently joined by his brother, the late Mr. Jesse Willows. Mr. Jesse Willows, by a coincidence, had been with Herrings & Co., Aldersgate Street, whose business his own firm was to acquire some years later. Mr. John Willows died in 1875, and Mr. T. H. Francis became a partner, with a corresponding change in the firm's name. Eight years later the business of Samuel Foulger & Son, St. George's Street, E., founded in Wapping about the beginning of the nineteenth century, was absorbed. In 1898 a serious fire resulted in the making of temporary arrangements, as was the custom in the trade, for supplies through other houses; and one outcome of the period of stress—for Messrs. Willows carried on without recalling any of their travellers—was that the business of Herrings & Co. was purchased. This was a business of a type that would be difficult to find to-day; Messrs. Herrings made their own liquor ferri perchloridi fortior and pressed their own almond oil, while the provision for such operations as pill-making was of a rudimentary description. In keeping with the late Mr. Thomas Herring's position as a President of the Pharmaceutical Society, everything was of the finest quality. The business was established in Barbican, close by, in 1828, and removed by the brothers Thomas and T. B. Herring to Aldersgate Street seven years afterwards. For more than twenty years Mr. Thomas Herring made his weekly visits to his London customers on foot. Mr. T. B. Herring, who lived in the house that formed part of the premises, died in 1856, and his brother then took two sons and a nephew into partnership. The business of Henry Ayscough Thompson, Chiswell Street, founded in 1847, was absorbed by Willows & Francis in 1898. The other constituent house, Mackey, Mackey & Co., Ltd., formed in 1870 in Bouvierie Street, E.C., and afterwards removed to Bermondsey, was taken over in 1901. Conversion of the united business into a limited company took place in 1904, since which date the original capital has been increased. The present directors are Mr. Charles Butler (chairman), Mr. Ernest Charles Butler, Ph.C. (managing director), Mr. Henry Ayscough Thompson, and Mr. Henry Ayscough Thompson, jun., who is also secretary to the company. Regret at the impending change in a familiar Aldersgate Street frontage is tempered by the knowledge that removal involves no breach in continuity, and that the more modern and spacious premises acquired will have their due effect in facilitating the working of every department.

PHARMACEUTICAL ADVERTISEMENTS IN FRANCE.—A deputy, M. E. Couteaux, has declared war on all advertisements referring to offers of medical treatment or to pharmaceutical preparations. He proposes a law consisting of a single article having the following tenor: All advertisements in the Press, by posters or otherwise, relating to any forms of medical treatment or to pharmaceutical preparations (excepting advertisements in scientific journals destined exclusively for medical practitioners) are forbidden under a penalty of 5 to 30 days' imprisonment and a fine of 500 to 5,000 francs, or either punishment alone.

Associations' Winter Session

Birmingham.—The inaugural meeting of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association's session took place on November 12; there was a record attendance of over 160. Mr. J. T. Bell (President-elect) and Mrs. Bell received the members, associates and friends; light refreshments were provided and a musical entertainment was given by the following artists:—Miss Gladys Griffin, Miss Beryl Stokes, Mr. Robert Allen, Mr. Jack Venables and Mr. Cecil Arrowsmith (accompanist). The President, in his address, made a brief reference to the history of the Association, and showed the scope that still exists for its continuance as a combining body. He impressed upon the members the need for loyalty to the Association, in view of the changes which are taking place in other trades and the tendency exhibited by them to deal in articles hitherto regarded as pharmaceutical lines. He made sympathetic reference to the losses the Association had sustained in a comparatively short time by the deaths of Mr. J. Wakefield, Mr. E. Corfield, Mr. C. Thompson, Mr. E. S. Francis and Mr. L. Joseph. Mr. G. Knowles proposed that the thanks of the meeting be accorded Mr. Bell for his address, and that he be welcomed to the position of President of the Association. Mr. E. W. Mann seconded, and it was carried with acclamation. In acknowledging, Mr. Bell proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. H. Rigg for his services as President during the last session, including in the vote Mrs. Rigg, who had so ably assisted him. This was seconded by Mr. H. Buckingham. The secretary asked for support for the dance proposed to be held in the Grosvenor Rooms on January 14.

Belfast.—An interesting address on *Wireless for Chemists* was delivered at a meeting of the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association in Belfast, on November 12, by Mr. L. Hermes, Marconi House, London. Mr. Hermes was accompanied by the local agent, Mr. D. M. Hervey-MacLeay, who, in introducing him, said that Belfast was one of the districts where chemists had been of the greatest help in the matter of wireless. Mr. Hermes first gave a brief historical account of the wireless industry. He then proceeded to consider the organisation and service of the drug trade in regard to distribution of wireless apparatus. Chemists, he pointed out, are highly scientific, and thus, it seemed to him, would be particularly successful in demonstrating wireless apparatus. He suggested they should consider taking up wireless as a business proposition. Wireless science had now passed the experimental stage. It had come to stay, and the public was no longer satisfied with wireless equipment with restricted responsibilities. Questions being invited, Mr. Dundee drew attention to the attitude of certain manufacturers towards supplying chemists. Mr. S. Suffern said chemists would have a better chance if there was broadcasting in Belfast in the day-time, so that they could demonstrate to customers. Mr. Hermes said that he would go into that matter. The chairman (Mr. J. C. Culbert), on behalf of the meeting, thanked Mr. Hermes for his address.

Dewsbury.—At a meeting of the Dewsbury Chemists' Association recently, Mr. J. S. Craven, in his presidential address, dealt with the unsatisfactory position of pharmacists in connection with Army service. As to the apprentices problem and articles of pupilage, Mr. Craven said it seemed to be practically settled that after 1926 it would be necessary for all apprentices to enter into articles of pupilage, and a copy of those must be lodged with the registrar. He thought it was a step in the right direction. It should tend to bring into the profession a better standard of youth or girl, and also help some of the masters to realise more their responsibility to the apprentice. He thought, however, that a much simpler form of agreement could be evolved than the one which was published some time ago. The Draft Poisons Labelling Order, if passed in anything like its present form, would mean a great deal of trouble to chemists keeping open shop. It was resolved to subscribe £2 2s. to the prize fund of the Dewsbury Municipal Technical College, in acknowledgment for forming a class there that would be of great assistance to chemists' apprentices.

Edinburgh.—The Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association held the opening meeting of the session at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 12, Mr. Eric Knott, Ph.C. (Vice-President), in the chair. Mr. James W. Laing (secretary) submitted a report on a successful summer session; he also reported on the prize scheme as follows:—*Cumming Prize* (practical pharmacy), presented by Dr. John Cumming, Miss A. E. Donald; second prize, presented by the President, Thomas King. *Duncan Botanical Prize*, presented by Mr. William Duncan, Ph.C., Douglas Welsh. The President (Mr. John H. Tainsh) then gave the opening address on *Co-operation*. He explained that he used the word as applied to the work of the Association. It meant that every member would do his or her part to pull the same way for the ultimate good of all the members. The three qualities essential for fruitful co-operation were enthusiasm, patience and endurance. A well-known writer had given the following apt definition: "Co-operation is not a human invention, nor is it a commercial formula, but it is the logical result of destroying in the human consciousness such things as jealousy, envy, selfishness, criticism, and the like. A real desire to render unselfish service for others and for the common good is the true spirit of co-operation, and in the end brings its own reward." Dr. John Cumming then presented the prizes as follows:—To Miss A. E. Donald, a copy of "Squire's Companion"; to Mr. Thomas King, a copy of "The Art of Dispensing"; to Mr. Douglas Welsh, copies of Southall's "Materia Medica" and the "Art of Dispensing." Dr. Cumming gave some interesting and amusing reminiscences of his experiences as a pharmacist and an examinee. He often wondered why more pharmacists did not go forward to the Major examination. He was familiar with the suggestion that it was not worth while, but he would like to nail that lie to the counter. He was convinced it was worth while, even from the purely financial standpoint, but it was always advantageous to possess the higher knowledge for its own sake which the Major course of study secured. He thought that in pharmacy, as in medicine, the authorities should offer inducements for higher study. At present the Major qualification did receive the acknowledgment it deserved. The Society might consider giving the title of Fellow of the Society, or some distinctive academic degree, which would adequately indicate and be recognised as the badge of a higher professional qualification. He advised them not to stand outside the Society and criticise, but to join the ranks and pull their full weight in the advancement and perfecting of the educational and professional functions which the Society was designed to promote.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held on November 19, Mr. H. B. Hammond in the chair. A vote of sympathy was extended to Mr. S. P. Lowe, who has lost his wife. An address was given by Mr. R. Cecil Owen, B.Sc., entitled *The Patent Medicine Trade: Its Scientific and Ethical Aspects*. Mr. Owen contrasted the laws controlling the sale of secret remedies in various Continental countries, and showed that very stringent measures were taken to protect the public from fraud. The pharmacist, in some countries, is exempt from the regulations in so far that he is allowed to sell his own preparations in the ordinary course of his retail business. Similar regulations are in force in Australia and the United States. Mr. Owen held that it is very desirable that some form of control be sought by the Pharmaceutical Society. A discussion followed, and in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Owen for his address, Mr. H. G. Williams pointed out that on the Continent the pharmacist had all the dispensing, as this is not done by medical men in any of the countries compared. The President presented prizes to the students successful in the recent competition.

DOCTORS' MUTUAL LOVE.—Replying to a toast at a dinner on November 26, Sir Douglas Hogg, the Attorney-General, said that when he was in private practice he found that it was hopeless to bring an action against a doctor, because no other doctor could be found to give evidence against him.

Trade Report

42, Cannon Street, E.C.4, November 27.

THE closing week of the month has proved quiet, but, on the whole, November has shown a decided all-round improvement in the produce markets. In crude drugs, private trading is overshadowed by the drug auction this week, the last to be held this year. Ergot remains very firm and is again higher in several directions, with an irregular market. Balsam tolu has been selling at cheaper rates, owing to arrivals. Russian cantharides are cheaper, while Chinese remain steady. Norwegian cod-liver oil continues very firm; natural liquorice root has been arriving freely, and is offered cheaply. East African cannabis indica is easier, but Bombay tops continue very scarce. Seneca and cascara sagrada are of little interest. Contrary to recent expectations, opium is dearer in Turkey, owing to Far East buying. Tragacanth has appreciated 10s. to 15s. per cwt. of late, owing to good demand. Persian galls are firm and supplies small. Menthol is still being depressed, and sales are quite retail. A continual rising market is noted for American peppermint oil, the position changing from day to day. In the pharmaceutical chemicals group, most of the changes are in buyers' favour; potassium and sodium bromides are a shade easier; chloral hydrate is lower, and paraldehyde is easier. Ferri ammon. cit. has been reduced by makers. Among industrial chemicals, there is a slight improvement in demand; all potash products are firm and the market is brisker; acetic acid and formaldehyde continue easy. Lead products are firm; arsenic remains weak, and sal ammoniac is active. The demand for so-called fixed oils has been quieter and prices are not so firm; castor is very flat, and linseed oil and turpentine are cheaper.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Citronella oil (Java)	Bergamot oil	Balsam tolu C. nobile : indica (African)	Cassia oil
Cloves (Zan. spot)	Buchu	Cantharides (Ru sian)	Chloral hydrate
Lemongrass oil	Vanillin	Palm-kernaei oil	Ferri ammon. (c.i.t., B.P.)
Naphtha (solvent)		Paraldehyde	Geranium
Peppermint oil (Amer.)	Steadier	Pepnes	(African)
Potash carbonate		Platinum	Hydroquinone
She'lae (future?)	Acetone	Senna (Tinn.)	Lactic acid
Tragacanth	Oxalic acid	Wax, veget. (Jp.)	(B.P.)
	Pyridine		Linseed oil
			Menthol
			Piperazine
			Sarsaparilla
			(grey Jam.)
			Sodium nitrate
			Turpentine

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:-

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Ex- change	November 19	November 26
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12,107	11.52½—11.53	11.48½—11.49
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	19.45—19.48	19.45—19.47
Brussels ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	96.10—95.20	95.65—95.70
Calcutta ..	Perrup.	24d.	17½d.—17½d.	18d.—18½d.
Christiania ..	Kr. to £	18,159	31.27—31.30	31.28—31.30
Constantople ..	Pst. to £	110	825—840	830—845
Greece ..	Dr. to £	25.22½	259—262	258—261
Italy ..	Lire to £	25.22½	106.85—106.90	106.70—106.80
Kobe ..	Per yen	24,581	19.23d.—19.33d.	20d.—20½d.
Lisbon ..	Esec.	53d.	2.3d.—2.3d.	2.3d.—2.3d.
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.22½	34.02—34.04	33.82—33.84
Montreal ..	\$ to £	4.86½	4.63½—4.63½	4.63—4.63½
New York ..	\$ to £	4.86½	4.63½—4.63½	4.63½—4.63½
Paris ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	88.25—88.30	87.60—87.65
Singapore ..	Per dol.	—	28 ½d.—28 ½d.	28 ½d.—28 ½d.
Switzerland ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	24.02—24.04	23.99—24.01
Vienna ..	Kr. to £	24.02	327.10—330,000	328,000—330,000
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	25.22½	23.95—24.15	23.95—24.15

Cablegram

NEW YORK, November 26.—Business is quiet. Peppermint oil in tins has advanced to \$8.25. Belladonna root is dearer at 14c. per lb., likewise copaiba at 42c. Oregon balsam of fir has also advanced to \$1.00, and menthol is lower at \$13.75 per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ALCOHOL.—We are informed that the fall in the price of rectified spirit announced in our issue of November 15 (p. 722) took place on September 17. We are also informed by one of the distributing agents for the distillers that there is no "ring" in rectified spirit.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese regulus is strong, small lots ex warehouse having sold up to £57 per ton, and export buyers find some difficulty in securing parcels, either afloat or for shipment. A nominal quotation for these is about £53 10s. to £54. English refined stands at £64 tons, to £65. It is suspected that supplies are being held back in China in order to influence the market.

BALSAM TOLU is cheaper, with a fair demand at from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Several arrivals have taken place, including 20 cases from Amsterdam.

BISMUTH.—There is a fair demand for metal at the recently reduced price of 6s. per lb.

CADMIUM.—The demand has been moderately active lately, while current quotations range from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. There is, however, an ample supply, while shipments from Australia are regular.

CALUMBA.—Small sales of good medium sorts have been made at 13s. 6d. per cwt.

CANNABIS INDICA.—A small lot or two of Bombay tops are offered at 28s. 6d. per lb. East African is obtainable at 3s. per lb., being easier.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian are easier, spot offering at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. Chinese remain steady at 4s. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The "Pacific Shipper" has brought 978 sacks and 1,240 bags to London. Market remains quiet, with new bark offering at 77s. 6d. on the spot, and two to three year old at 165s. per cwt.

CASTORUM.—At the annual auction of the Hudson's Bay Co., to be held on Wednesday, December 10, about 2,100 lb. will be offered.

CLOVES are firmer on the spot at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. for Zanzibar as to quality. To arrive, prices are steady, the sales including October-December shipment at 11½d. to 11¾d. to 1s., November-January at 11¾d., and January-March shipment at 11¾d. to 11½d. per lb. c.i.f. The week's statistics show landings 711 and deliveries 999, leaving a stock of 17,335, against 21,881 in 1923 and 392 ba'es in 1922. The landings so far this year have been 40,299, against 47,877, and the deliveries 42,341, against 28,025 in 1923.

COD-LIVER OIL.—In London, agents quote 125s. per barrel, ex wharf, for finest non-freezing Lofoten 1924 oil. The Bergen market is quiet at 122s. to 123s. per barrel c.i.f. London.

COLOCYNTH.—Apple is not available, and for pale pulped 1s. 1d. is asked privately.

ERGOT remains very firm, but prices seem irregular. On the spot supplies are scarce at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. for partly wormy. For forward shipment up to 2s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted for Spanish or Portuguese, with sales made at near this level.

GINGER continues firm, the sales including Japanese on the spot at 105s. per cwt., and January-March shipment at 91s. 6d. to 92s. c.i.f. Cochin on the spot has been sold at 107s. 6d. for rough washed. Sierra Leone is 95s. spot.

GUM ACACIA is quiet with fair natural Kordofan sorts offering at 57s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

IRISH MOSS.—Owing to a succession of small crops, prices remain very high, ranging from 42s. to 52s. per cwt., according to degree of moisture and condition.

JALAP has shown a little more inquiry, Vera Cruz offering at 1s. 7d. per lb. for 10 per cent. and 1s. 5d. for 7½ per cent.

LICORICE ROOT.—Natural is plentiful, with Persian Gulf offering at 17s. 6d. per cwt. Decorticated sticks offer at 62s. 6d., and cuttings at 60s. per cwt.

MENTHOL continues inactive, sellers of Kobayashi-Suzuki offering privately at 55s. per lb. on the spot, and for January-March shipment 40s. c.i.f. is quoted. (See auction result.)

MERCURY.—There has been little activity, but a certain demand continues to come forward here and there for small lots, and current quotations seem firm at about £10 15s. to £10 17s. 6d. per bottle. Export business is very slow, only few inquiries being reported from India, while China seems fairly well satisfied for the present. The imports look like continuing very limited for some time, this being attributed to the reticence of importers to enter into new contracts until Continental producers make concessions to figures more approximating spot values here.

OPIUM at primary sources is dearer, owing to the resumption of buying for the Far East and the U.S.A. For 11 per cent. Turkey druggists', 31s. per lb. is now asked. Winter sowings have commenced.

SMYRNA, November 15.—"In Smyrna and Constantinople about 400 cases (11 per cent. Harrison analysis) have been sold, at prices ranging between 3,200 and 3,500 piastres per oke, and as much as 3,750 piastres have been paid for 'softs.' This large demand for opium, most of which is destined for the Far East, has naturally operated against a decline in price. Quotations have advanced on an average of 10 per cent., and the market shows a rising tendency. However, in spite of the numerous transactions and the increasing prices being paid to buy such large quantities, it is generally assumed that prices will fall to their former level in about a fortnight, provided that the demand ceases. The weather continues favourable and the sowings for the new crop took place under normal conditions."

ORANGE PEEL remains firm, with old crop thin cut so-called Maltese offering at 7½d. per lb. down to 5d. for dull.

PEPPER has been easier for forward shipment, with spot prices unchanged: fair black Singapore is 5½d. per lb., Lampong 5¾d., Alleppy 5¾d., and Tellicherry 6d. per lb. spot. White Muntok is easier at 11d. to 11½d. spot. Sales to arrive include January-March at 11½d. to 10¾d. c.i.f. London.

PLATINUM.—The tendency is still downward, due to lack of interest. There are sellers down to £25 per oz., although leading refiners are asking at least £25 10s. Raw metal is £23 10s. per oz.

RHAPONTICA.—Chinese is offered at 1s. per lb.

RUBBER has considerably improved since our last report and values have increased by 3d. per lb. The improvement is due to the complete cessation of December liquidation and renewed confidence in the position. On the other hand we can trace very little support from America. The statistical position continues to improve, and the heavy "cut" in the home stocks will soon make itself felt very severely, especially in view of the substantial shipments that have still to be made to New York. Last week arrivals totalled 747 tons, whilst deliveries amounted to 1,798 tons, thus showing a further decrease of 1,051 tons in the stocks. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.) :—No. 1 standard crêpe and ribbed smoked sheet, spot and December, 1s. 5½d.; January-March, 1s. 5½d.; April-June, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.

SENEGA continues without interest, sellers on the spot quoting 2s. 8d. per lb.

SHELLAC has been firm but dull, the spot price for usual standard TN in diamond quality closing at 325s. to 330s. per cwt.; fine second orange is 345s., superfine 390s., pure button 340s., AC cakey 380s., and GAL 370s. Futures have been sold at higher prices, but closed lower on Wednesday, comprising December at 312s. 6d. to 300s., and March at 302s. 6d. to 305s.

TONKA BEANS have been in fair demand, and spot supplies are small; good dry part frosted Paras have been sold at 2s. per lb.; good seconds black can be had at 1s. 9d., and mixed Paras at 1s. 6d. per lb.

TURMERIC.—Fair Madras finger is offered at 67s. 6d. per cwt., and Cochin split bulbs at 25s. to 28s. 6d. per cwt.

TRAGACANTH is very firm, with supplies on spot on a much reduced scale, especially desirable grades. During November the demand has been good, particularly for export, and prices have appreciated 10s. to 15s. per cwt.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—Japanese is easier, spot offering at 80s. per cwt., and for November-December shipment sellers quote 85s. c.i.f. Fatty grey Carnauba is 114s. 6d. per cwt., and chalky 110s. on the spot.

Essential Oils

No large volume of business is reported this week, but prices have a steady undertone. American peppermint oil continues to advance, and is in good demand. Japanese oil of mint for forward shipment is also higher. Bergamot remains at last week's figures, and apparently the storm experienced has not caused any serious damage.

ANISE STAR.—Red ship is quiet at 2s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, and for November-December shipment 2s. 7d. c.i.f. is quoted.

BERGAMOT.—We understand inquiries for new crop oil totalled a very considerable amount and prices hardened, 15s. c.i.f. being the average price quoted. Spot quiet.

CASSIA, 80 to 85 c.a., is lower on the spot, 9s. being quoted. No forward c.i.f. business is reported.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is quiet at 3s. 1d. per lb. on the spot, and to arrive 2s. 11½d. c.i.f. is quoted. Java is dearer at 6s. per lb. on the spot, and at 5s. 10½d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive.

COPAIBA.—B.P. is quoted at 2s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS is in seasonable demand at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2½d. per lb. on the spot, according to percentage of eucalyptol, the c.i.f. price being steady at 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is quiet at last rates. African is slightly lower at 31s. to 32s. per lb.

LEMON.—A fair business is reported in new crop for shipment next year, and values remain steady at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. c.i.f. Spot is quiet at last prices.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is dearer, spot being quoted at 4s. 5d. per lb. and forward at 4s. 4d. c.i.f.

MINT.—Japanese dementhrolised (Kobayashi-Suzuki) continues scarce on the spot, a limited quantity being available at 24s. per lb., and a few cases delivery in about three weeks at 22s. 6d. November-December shipment has been done at 16s. c.i.f., and January-March at 13s. 3d. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—American continues to advance almost from day to day; business has been done in well-known brands at from 36s. to 38s. per lb. on the spot, with 39s. to 40s. now asked; the c.i.f. prices varied from 38s. to 39s. on Tuesday, but on Wednesday 40s. to 41s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive was quoted. H.G.H. has been sold on the spot at 43s., and 45s. per lb. is now asked. We understand great difficulty is experienced in getting prompt shipment.

PINE NEEDLE is offered at 4s. per lb. on the spot.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc

A FEW changes, mostly in buyers' favour, are recorded. It seems that bromides have reached the peak, and are now likely to decline in value a point or two with the market still firm. Chloral hydrate is cheaper. Conditions on the Continent continue steady to firm.

ACETANILIDE (B.P. powder) on spot is still attracting a fair business with prices steadily maintained at 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

ASPIRIN.—The stronger tone reported last week is still in evidence, and spot supplies of good brands are firmly quoted at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. Business satisfactory.

BARBITONE.—The recent reduction in prices has not improved the demand, and spot supplies might be obtained a shade under the quoted rates of 14s. to 14s. 3d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE shows no change in spot values as quoted at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. for f.f.c. Market remains dull.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is in good supply and reliable quality on spot, with sale prices under the quoted rates of 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Ex toloul, 2s. 2d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL seems of no interest; the average quotation is about 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

BETANAPHTHOL is steady but dull with the spot quotation for resublimed at about 3s. 6d. per lb.

BROMIDES.—Some change is apparent this week. While ammonium continues firm at level prices of about 2s. per lb., with spot supplies restricted, potassium and sodium are a point cheaper. Potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb. Sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—The spot market is held by British make, which is quoted from 1s. 6d. per lb. upwards, according to quantity. Dealers' price about 1s. 7½d. per lb. upwards.

CHLORAL HYDRATE (duty paid) is rather cheaper on spot with dealers offering from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb. Business has not been good.

CITRIC ACID.—Although there has been but little sign of good business in this article, conditions are firmer, and prices are now well up to 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

CREOSOTE (B.P.).—This item remains dull with prices varying on quotation from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE shows no change with the spot price about 7s. 6d. per lb. with the market flat.

FERRI AMMON CIT.—Makers intimate a reduction in price, and now quote from 2s. 3d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., according to quantity.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is offering at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb., but these prices would be discounted for good orders.

HEXAMINE.—Spot supplies are plentiful and offering at cheap prices in the region of 3s. per lb. Sales moderate.

HYDROQUINONE is quoted at lower prices of about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity, and for really big business the lower price would be shaded. Market remains quiet.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) is cheaper on the quotations of 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. Technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £43 per ton, spot.

METHYL SALICYLATE on spot in dealers' hands is steady as quoted at 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., with some business being done.

METHYL SULPHONAL on spot remains dull with dealers quoting from 23s. 6d. to 24s. per lb.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE shows no change with spot lots offered at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. for 95 per cent. powder. Market steady.

PARALDEHYDE is easier with dealers offering material in demijohns at about 1s. 3d. per lb., and in bottles at 1s. 4d. per lb.

PHENACETIN is keeping very steady with spot supplies quoted from 5s. 9d. (for large lots) up to 6s. per lb. Business is moderate.

PHENAZONE is not likely to move below the present spot prices of 6s. 10d. to 7s. 2d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady but quiet as quoted at 5s. 6d. to 6s. per lb. on spot by dealers.

PIPERAZINE is cheaper with dealers offering in quantities at 2s. 10½d. to 2s. 11d. per oz., spot.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is very steady and active with prices for B.P. in the region of 7½d. per lb., in drums.

RESORCIN continues to be quoted on spot at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb., with matters still flat.

SACCHARIN (550) is unchanged at 62s. 9d. to 65s. per lb., duty paid. For export in bond, 10s. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—About the best offers figure at 1s. 6d. per lb., and these are for quantities. The market is now quite steady with business up to average.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—The spot price on quotation is 2s. 3d. per lb., with actual sales at a lower figure. Supplies of good-quality material are available.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Powder and crystals are fairly steady at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. spot, with some demand in evidence. Phys., pure flake, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

SULPHONAL is steady but dull on spot at 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. leviss keeps steady but quiet at about 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—The spot quotation is at about 11½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., but it is doubtful if it is worth more than 11½d. under prevailing conditions. The market remains dull.

TERPIN HYDRATE shows no change as quoted at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

VANILLIN is rather firmer with quotations for British make at 25s. to 25s. 3d. per lb.

Among the arrivals of chemicals which have paid Key Industry Duty are the following: Amidopyrazoline, £280; cocaine hydrochloride, £509; hexamine, £228; hydрастine alkaloid, £116; phenacetin powder, £336; potassium bromide, £281; potassium permanganate, £186; quinine ethyl carbonate, £399; quinine hydrochloride, £126; thymol, £409; undescribed chemicals, £1,464.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, November 26.

A SLIGHT but consistent improvement in business generally is reported, with the market keeping very steady, and in some directions hardening, is recorded this week. One or two isolated items, such as arsenic, remain flat and weak, but these do not affect the position as a whole. Potash products are advancing on a firm and brisk market. Acetic acid and formaldehyde remain quiet, while lead products are firm.

ACETIC ACID is still quiet, with spot prices none too steady: 80 per cent. technical, £42 10s.; 80 per cent. pure, £45 10s. per ton, in barrels; glacial, 98 to 99 per cent., £68 per ton, in glass demijohns, ex wharf, London.

ACETONE is steadier, with the price mentioned by importers at £94 per ton, in drums, for B.G.S.

ALUM has been in better request, with dealers quoting steadily at £9 15s. per ton for lump, in easks.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) has met with a moderate business, with prices steady at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for 90.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE has been in active demand, with spot values firming up from £29 17s. 6d. to £30 per ton for grey galvanising.

ARSENIC.—Cornish mines are now quoting down to about £53 per ton f.o.r. mines for white powdered, but this offer does not attract business. The market is still being spoiled by Japanese offers in the region of £28 per ton c.i.f. for January-February shipment.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Importers' prices have advanced and are now in the region of £23 per ton, e.i.f.

CREAM OF TARTAR has been inquired for in some volume, with quotations at about 82s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., for B.P. quality; market steady.

EPSOM SALTS have been in more demand, with spot parcels moving off at about £4 17s. 6d. per ton, in bags (commercial quality).

FORMALDEHYDE continues very flat on spot, with offers still in the region of £48 to £48 10s. per ton for 40 per cent. volume.

GLAUBER'S SALT is rather steadier, with higher prices asked for shipment from the Continent, which approach the spot value of £3 12s. 6d. per ton for commercial quality, in single bags.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—These items stand firm at high rates, and there is fair inquiry. Lead acetate, spot, brown, £46; white, £47 per ton; litharge, imported, £46 per ton; red lead, £45 10s. per ton; white lead, dry, £46; ground in oil, £47 15s. per ton, c.i.f. London.

LITHOPONE is steady, with 30 per cent. Continental red seal, worth about £19 10s. to £20 per ton, if of reliable quality. Inferior parcels may be at lower rates.

OXALIC ACID has shown a little sign of life lately, with the price steadier at about 32d. to 33d. per lb. spot.

POTASH CAUSTIC is strong, with good business on spot.

Solid, 88 to 92 per cent., £31 10s. to £32 per ton, in drums.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—Prices are advancing here, with spot business brisk. A syndicate has been formed in

Germany, and dearer prices for shipment have already been notified, 90 to 92 per cent., £22 10s. to £23; 96 to 98 per cent., £24 10s. per ton. A further advance is expected.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is steady on a quiet market, with spot lots quoted at about 2*½*d. to 2*¾*d. per lb. for powder or crystal.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE has been selling well, with yellow firm at 6*½*d. to 7*¼*d. per lb. spot; an advance is probable.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE continues active, with dealers quoting in the region of 7*½*d. to 7*¾*d. per lb. for commercial quality, in drums.

SAL AMMONIAC.—This is a strong and active market, with sales exceptionally heavy of late from spot supplies: dog-tooth crystals, £43 5s. to £43 10s.; medium, £40; fine white crystals, £25 5s. to £26 10s. per ton.

SALTCAKE remains steady, with the price for home trade up to the end of the year about £3 10s. per ton.

SODIUM ACETATE on spot is slow of sale, with prices asked about £23 7s. 6d. per ton, in the North or London.

SODIUM BICARBONATE shows no change, with the British makers' price for home trade only at £10 10s. per ton, in bags, carriage paid.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—The demand has been quieter of late, but dealers' prices are steady. Pea crystals, £13 15s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial quality, £9 5s. per ton in casks, ex wharf.

SODIUM NITRATE remains more or less idle, with prices nominal: 96 per cent., £13 7s. 6d.; refined, £13 15s. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE (100 per cent.) in London is quoted cheaper at about £25 per ton on a dull market.

SODIUM PRUSSIATE continues to attract business, with British very steady at 4d. per lb.

SODIUM SULPHIDE shows no further fall in value: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £13 10s.; broken, £14 10s. per ton, in drums.

SULPHUR.—There has been a steady demand and current supplies are well absorbed. American or Sicilian crude stand at £5 15s. per ton delivered Manchester. The terms for refined have been maintained at £9 12s. 6d. to £9 15s. for flowers and £7 15s. per ton for roll, delivered London warehouses.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Solvent naphtha and pitch show a little improvement. Most other items remain dull, with prices unchanged. ANILINE oil remains dull, with British makers quoting at 7*½*d. to 8d. per lb., naked, at works. ANILINE SALT shows no change as quoted by British makers at 7*½*d. to 8*¼*d. per lb., naked, at works. BETA-NAPHTHOL is steady, but little inquired for, with prices about 1s. 1d. per lb. TOLUOL.—Pure, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8*½*d.; 90's, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5*½*d. per gallon; market flat. XYLOL.—Pure, 3s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon; little doing. CREOSOTE OIL remains dull, with dealers' prices not attracting business; about 5*½*d. to 5*¾*d. per gallon, ex works, and about 6*½*d. per gallon, f.o.b. in bulk quantities. CARBOLIC ACID crystals remain at low figures, with business lacking; f.o.b. in large bulk packing, about 5*½*d. per lb. Crude 60's is 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon. CRESYLIC ACID, which weakened last week, is now very steady and meeting with good business at 2s. per gallon for pale 97 to 99 per cent. NAPHTHALENE remains on the quiet side, with the price varying as to district, in the region of £15 per ton for flakes. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is steady as quoted at £60 per ton to arrive; demand small. HEXAMETHYLENE is offering on spot at about 3s. 3d. per gallon, with matters flat. PYRIDINE is steadier as offered at 18s. 6d. per gallon, and some inquiry has been received. PITCH.—A further slight improvement is recorded, with market quotations at 49s. to 50s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast. The outlook is rather better.

Fixed Oils, etc.

Most items have been quieter in demand and prices are not so firm. Acid oils, groundnut and palm oils are steady. Castor is very flat; coconut and cotton are quiet. Linseed oil has lost on the week, and turpentine shows a further fall on a dull market. ACID OILS.—Market stands firm at level rates; supplies short. Coconut and palm kernel, 44s. 3d.; groundnut, 40s. 6d.; soya, 37s. 3d., all spot. CASTOR.—Market still dull and no change in prices: pharmaceutical, 77s.; first pressings, 72s.; second pressings, 69s., all spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT.—Business quiet all the week, market closing unsteady: deodorised, spot, 55s.; Ceylon, 48s. c.i.f.; Cochin, 62s. c.i.f. COTTON.—Prices quoted are maintained, but the market is much quieter: deodorised, 56s.; common edible, 54s.; soap-making, 52s.; crude, 49s., all spot. GROUNDNUT.—Prices maintained on a firm market: deodorised, spot, 67s.; crude Oriental, 60s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL.—Quieter and cheaper on

spot: deodorised, 50s. 6d.; crude, 45s. 6d., all spot. PALM.—Business has slackened off a little, but the market closes steady, with values a shade lower: Lagos, 45s. 3d.; softs, 44s. 3d.; mediums, 44s. 9d.; hards, 45s.; bleached, 47s.; all spot. RAPE.—Market continues flat at unchanged prices: refined, 58s. 6d.; crude, 55s. 6d., all spot. SOYA.—Little interest here, closing dull at level values: deodorised, 52s. 6d.; crude, 48s., all spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Early in the week prices for all positions declined, and at the lower values the market is now steady. On spot, 46s.; November-December, 45s. 3d.; January-April, 45s.; May-August, 45s.; boiled linseed oil, on spot, 48s. 3d. Hull, on spot, 45s.; November-December, 44s. 10*½*d.; January-April, 44s. 9d.; May-August, 44s. 9d. TURPENTINE.—Amid the irregular tendency of the market the premium on forward contracts has widened again a little. Fluctuations have been numerous, and the market has been dull. Spot closes easier at 59s. 3d.; December, 59s. 3d.; January-April, 60s. 9d. There has been a further decrease in the London visible supply to 46,423 barrels, which compares with 35,083 barrels a year ago, although the stocks were increased, due to the considerable quantities landed. With nothing in the course of landing or afloat, the figures above actually represent the stocks. The market in America is reported steady, with a rather improved domestic demand. The London deliveries last week were very good at 2,199 barrels, making an aggregate since January 1 of 91,666 barrels, against 85,325 barrels for same period in 1923.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS.—Conditions in this market show little change. Business generally remains rather subdued. Solvent naphtha has been livelier. BENZOL.—Conditions are very steady, and a slight advance is not unlikely. Crude 65's, 10d.; standard motor, 1s. 3d.; pure, 1s. 7d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons: f.o.b. prices, 6d. per gallon more, drums free. FUEL OIL.—Prices steady on a dull market: 950 gravity, £3 17s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £4 17s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Market firm: wax, 3*½*d. to 5*½*d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale is offered for shipment at about 2*½*s. per cwt., c.i.f. U.K. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS.—A good demand for 90 to 160, which has advanced to 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per gallon; heavy 90 to 190 is still quiet as quoted at about 1s. to 1s. 1d. per gallon. PARAFFIN OILS.—Market stands firm: American standard white, 1s. 1d.; water white, 1s. 2d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6*½*d. to 7d. per gallon, ex tank; 7*½*d. buyers' barrels, filled free, and 10*½*d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. PETROLEUM JELLIES.—Business remains quiet, with prices unchanged: White to snow white, £63 to £68; amber and yellow, £25 to £28; red vet, £22 10s.; dark stiff green, £18 5s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS.—No change here, market quiet: special No. 1, £38; No. 1, £33; No. 3 half-white, £27; No. 4 half-white, £19 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. LUBRICATING OILS continue very steady on spot, with a rather firmer tone for shipment: pales, £13 to £23; reds, £14 10s. to £27; dark cylinders, £15 10s. to £35; filtered cylinders, £22 15s. to £36 per ton, less 2*½* per cent., ex wharf, London. SOLUBLE OIL, £20 to £29 per ton, according to grade. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL steady at £18 5s. per ton, less 2*½* per cent., ex wharf, London.

London Drug Auctions

Commercial Sale Rooms,

Mincing Lane, E.C.3. November 27.

At the final auction of the year twelve brokers submitted catalogues embracing a moderate supply, but the demand, on the whole, was poor and the bulk passed the hammer unsold. Where business was effected prices were in buyers' favour. Small sales of Sumatra benzoin were made at about steady prices, and Siam was firmly held. Importers of buchu have slightly raised their prices, and a small business was done. The offerings of cardamoms were unattractive, and all bought in. Some damaged cinchona, of part Loxa character, sold cheaply. Pulpated coloquintidae realised steady rates. Dragon's blood was in excessive supply and failed to sell; good re-boiled, however, is firm. Siam gamboge realised previous prices. Honey met with a fair demand towards the close, particularly for selected descriptions of Jamaica. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha sold at about previous prices, particularly for damaged goods. African kola, mostly of common quality, sold in buyers' favour. Common natural liquorice root is plentiful, but much of that offered was

inferior. Menthol was forced off without reserve at a decline, as the result of a "bear" movement. Myrrh and rhubarb continue neglected. Grey Jamaica sarsaparilla was about 4d. per lb. cheaper, importers meeting the market under the heavy supply. Native Jamaica was quite neglected. Timnevelly senna leaves and pods were decidedly easier. Dried turtle sold at an extremely high price, and for the small business done in beeswax full rates were paid. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite root	10 ..	0	Guaiacum	29 ..	6
Alowan seed	40 ..	0	Gum acacia	172 ..	52
Albumen	5 ..	0	Gum karaya	1 ..	0
Aloes—			Henbane	10 ..	0
Cape	12 ..	2	Henna	176 ..	0
Zanzibar	2 ..	0	Honey—		
Ammoniacum (cs.)	69 ..	19	Canadian	31 ..	20
Anise (Russ.)	41 ..	0	Cuban	202 ..	50*
Anise, star	35 ..	5	Jamaica	406 ..	105
Annatto seed	164 ..	20*	Porto Rico	9 ..	0
Asafetida	34 ..	0	San Domingo	65 ..	10
Aspirin (tins)	2 ..	0	Trinidad	10 ..	0
Balsam peru	8 ..	2*	Insect powder (kgs.)	5 ..	0
Balsam tolu	24 ..	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Belladonna root	12 ..	0	Matto Grosso	42 ..	6
Benzoin—			Minas	5 ..	0
Palembang	20 ..	0	Irish moss	10 ..	0
Siam	55 ..	0	Jaborandi leaves	15 ..	0
Sumatra	121 ..	12	Jalap	20 ..	0
Bhang	(cs.) 1 ..	0	Jambul seed	15 ..	0
Blood root	14 ..	0	Kino (Afr.)	18 ..	0
Buchu	46 ..	6	Kola	72 ..	61
Burdock root cut	20 ..	0	Lavender flor.	18 ..	0
Calumba	100 ..	0	Lime juice (hhds.)	8 ..	8
Camphor oil (dms.)	5 ..	0	Liquorice root	472 ..	8
Canella alba	3 ..	0	Lobelia herb	6 ..	0
Cannab Ind.—			Mastic	5 ..	0
African	19 ..	0	Matrico	20 ..	0
Cardamoms	122 ..	8	Menthol	9 ..	0
Cascara sagrada	543 ..	0	Mowra seed	89 ..	0
Cascarilla	3 ..	3	Myrrh	136 ..	3
Casein	1 ..	0	Olibanum	197 ..	0
Cashew nuts	2 ..	0	Orange oil	1 ..	0
Cassia fistula	18 ..	5	Orange peel	46 ..	0
Chamomiles	25 ..	0	Origanum leaves	51 ..	0
Chaulmoogra oil	5 ..	0	Patchouli leaves	127 ..	0
Chiretta	11 ..	0	Pistachio nuts	6 ..	0
Cinchona	47 ..	17	Rhapontica	29 ..	0
Citronella oil (dms.)	1 ..	0	Rhubarb (Ch.)	121 ..	8
Civet (hras.)	5 ..	0	Sage leaves	72 ..	0
Cloves (Zan.)	2 ..	2	Salep .. (bgs.)	2 ..	0
Cochineal	18 ..	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Colocynth—			Grey Jamaica	52 ..	26
Pulp	38 ..	16	Guayaquil	8 ..	4
Unpeeled apple	8 ..	8	Lima-Jamaica	16 ..	6
Condurango	60 ..	0	Mexican	7 ..	0
Cress seed (E.I.)	6 ..	0	Native Jan.	51 ..	0
Croton seed	23 ..	0	Seed lac .. (cs.)	10 ..	0
Cubebs	54 ..	0	Senega	15 ..	0
Culvers root	14 ..	0	Senna and pods—		
Cumin seed	33 ..	0	Alex.	149 ..	0
Cus cus root	10 ..	0	Tinnevelly	561 ..	52
Cuttlefish bone	225 ..	0	Stramonium leaves	8 ..	0
Dragon's blood	88 ..	0	Strophanthus	24 ..	0
Elder flowers	5 ..	5	Tamarinds	105 ..	0
Elemi (cs.)	27 ..	0	Tonka beans (Ang.)	5 ..	0
Ergot	11 ..	0	Tragacanth	19 ..	6
Eucalyptol (tins)	25 ..	0	Turmeric	127 ..	0
Eucalyptus oil ..	41 ..	1	Turtle, dried (cs.)	3 ..	3
Euphorbia pil.	21 ..	0	Wax (bees')—		
Fennel seed	195 ..	0	East Indian	66 ..	0
Galls	72 ..	72	Jamaica	2 ..	2
Gambier cubes	14 ..	2	West Indian	1 ..	1
Gamboge	10 ..	2*	Zanzibar	14 ..	14
Genitaria	57 ..	0	Worm seed (bgs.)	2 ..	2*
			Ylang ylang oil (cs.)	1 ..	0

During 1925 the drug auctions will be held at bi-monthly intervals as usual, the first event taking place on January 22.

ACONITE.—Five bags of fair Japanese were limited at 75s. per cwt.

ALOES.—Cape continue scarce, only 12 cases being offered, of which two, comprising ordinary seconds, sold at 39s. 6d. per cwt. Ten cases of fair seconds were retired at 42s. 6d. 114 cases have arrived from the Cape.

AMMONIACUM sold cheaply without reserve, a case of good fair part blocky tear realising 7½d., and for 18 bags of middling to fair part blocky tear from 6d. to 6½d. per lb. was paid without reserve.

ANISE, STAR.—Of 35 cases Chinese offered, five sold at 55s. per cwt., which was the limit.

BALSAM PERU.—For three cases of B.P. quality 7s. 6d. per lb. was wanted, and a further two cases catalogued had been disposed of privately.

BELLADONNA ROOT.—For 12 bags of East Indian, of which no test was given, the price asked was 5½d. per lb., at which the broker reported sales privately.

BENZOIN was slow of sale with an easier tendency for Sumatra. Four cases good seconds well packed with small almonds sold at £8 15s. per cwt., subject to approval, and for eight cases of fair almond seconds £7 15s. was paid. Siam remains firm, with small to bold free almonds of good flavour offering at £30 per cwt., and small to medium ditto at from £24 to £26.

BUCHU.—Small sales were made at steady prices, including 5 bags of fair green longs at 2s. 5d., and for 3 bales of inferior yellow ovals a bid of 2s. 4d. per lb. is to be submitted. A single bale of fair round green slightly stalky had been sold at 3s. 2d.

BURDOCK ROOT.—A lot of 20 bags cut Belgian was offered and bought in at 42s. per cwt., at which sales have been made privately.

CANELLA ALBA.—For three bags of ordinary partly coarse dull quill, a bid of 2s. 4d. per lb. is to be submitted.

CARDAMOMS were quite neglected, only 8 packages changing hands. Medium palish Indian were bought in at 7s. 9d., brownish ditto 7s., small to medium brownish 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d., green Alleppy at 6s. 3d., brown and split at 8s., and specky splits and pickings 6s. Two cases tiny brownish Ceylon-Mysore sold at 5s. 1d. per lb.

CASCARA SEGRADA.—In auction several parcels were offered, including a lot of 243 bags of fair average quality, which was bought in at 70s. per cwt.

CASCARILLA.—Three packages of mostly badly sea-damaged sold at from 1d. to 3d. per lb., without reserve, for account of whom it may concern.

CASSIA FISTULA.—Five bales of inferior dry rattly realised 25s. per cwt. Fair was bought in at 35s.

CHAMOMILES.—Ten bales of fair yellowish white, probably French of the new crop, were bought in at 80s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—A lot of 17 bales South American sold for account of whom it may concern without reserve at from 1½d. to 3½d. per lb. for sea-damaged according to class.

COLOCYNTH.—Eight bales of unpeeled sold at 3½d. per lb., and for 16 bales of good pale pulp, 1s. per lb. was paid. In another instance 22 bales of pulp were offered at 11d. per lb., subject to approval of sample.

CODURANGO was in fair supply and obtainable at 6d. per lb.

CUMIN SEED.—Several parcels of fair Maltese were bought in at from 80s. to 82s. 6d. per cwt.

CUS CUS.—A lot of eight bales fair East Indian was offered and bought in at 42s. per cwt., at which business has been done privately.

DRAGON'S BLOOD was in excessive supply, but only a few cases consisted of good reboiled Singapore lump, for which £37 10s. per cwt. was asked. Slab was held at from £14 to £25 per cwt., and good thin reed at £16 5s.

ELDER FLOWERS.—Five bales sold without reserve at 13s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—In auction 11 bags of mostly fair bold sound Spanish were offered and bought in at 2s. 6d. per lb., a bid of 1s. 11d. being refused for 4 bags. Privately, Russian for January/March shipment is offered at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f.

EUCALYPTOL.—A lot of 25 tins (each about 3½ kilos.) 100 per cent. crystallisable eucalyptol offered and held at 3s. 6d. per lb.

GALLS.—A parcel of 72 bags, mostly mixed green Persian, sold at from 36s. to 42s. for sound, and at from 38s. to 40s. for sea-damaged, a small bag of "blues" going at 43s. 6d.

GAMBIER.—Of 12 bags cubes offered, two bags sold at £6 7s. 6d. per cwt.

GAMBOGE is steady, 2 cases of fair Siam pipe, slightly blocky, selling at £19 per cwt.

HONEY met with a fair demand towards the close of the sale for selected grades of Jamaica: 372 barrels Jamaica offered, and 104 sold (including private sales)

at very steady rates, comprising pale set 50s. to 59s., amber set to setting 52s. 6d. Of Canadian, 20 cases setting sold at 40s. to 50s., slightly out of condition 43s. per cwt. Cuban was all bought in (202 packages offered, and 47 sold privately). Of San Domingo, 65 offered, and 8 sold, amber set to setting 52s. 6d. Of Canadian, 20 cases cream set sold at 55s. per cwt.

KOLA sold cheaply, the offerings comprising 53 bags of West African, which realised from 1d. to 2d. per lb. for part wormy to good halves, and for very wormy 2d. per lb. was paid.

LIME JUICE.—Eight hogsheads of fair Trinidad were sold at 2s. 3d. per gallon.

MENTHOL.—In auction four cases of Kobayashi were offered and a bid of 50s. was apparently refused, the actual selling price being 54s. Towards the close of the sale five cases of Kobayashi sold without reserve at from 5ls. to 53s., less 2½ per cent. discount.

MYRRH.—Three bales dusty and partly woody siftings sold at 36s. per cwt. Fair Aden sorts were limited at from £5 10s. to £5 17s. 6d. per cwt.

RHUBARB was quite neglected. Four cases medium to bold rough-round High-dried, with half fair, half dull and dark fracture, sold at 1s. 2d. per lb. Three cases rough-round High-dried of very low wormy quality realised without reserve 4½d. per lb. A single case of medium to bold flat Shensi with three-quarters good pinky fracture sold at 3s. 1d. per lb.

SAGE LEAVES.—A lot of 72 bales Greek, very dark and poor flavour, offered without reserve, but no bid was made. Privately, good Dalmatian sage leaves are worth about 24s.

SALEP.—For 2 bags of fair, 4s. per lb. was asked.

SARSAPARILLA.—Of grey Jamaica 50 bales offered and 26 sold at a reduction of about 4d. per lb., fair grey selling at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d., and part mouldy at 1s. 3d. Native Jamaica was slow of sale, fair to good red being held at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Of Lima, six bales sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. for part mouldy to fair. Of Guayaquil, four bales sold at 1s. Mexican was bought in at 1s., and five serons Honduras at 3s. per lb.

SENEGA.—For 5 bales of good fair new crop 2s. 8d. per lb. was wanted, and for 10 bales of rather lean old crop the same figure was asked.

SENNA was difficult to sell, and where business was done prices of Tinnevelly were easier. Fair medium to bold greenish sold at from 4½d. to 5½d. per lb., and medium greenish at 3½d. Tinnevelly pods sold at 6½d., against 7d. at the previous sale.

TONKA BEANS.—For five casks of good Angostura 6s. 9d. per lb. was wanted.

TURTLE.—Three cases of dried sold with keen competition at from 7s. 7d. to 9s. per lb.

WAX, BEES', remains firm, the sales including 14 bags of fair Zanzibar block at £7 2s. 6d. per cwt. Of Jamaica, two barrels of fair block of mixed colours sold at the full rate of £8 5s., and for a case of grey Grenada block £7 was paid.

ESSENTIAL OIL	QUANTITY	SOURCE
Cedarleaf	1 drum	U.S.
Cedarwood	8 drums	U.S.
"	8 drums	France
Chamomile	1 case	Hungary
Cinnamon leaf	92 cases	Ceylon
"	3 drums	Brit. India
"	43 drums	Seychelles
Citronella "	11 demijohns	France
"	84 drums	Java
"	154 drums	Ceylon
"	4 drums	Holland
"	1 drum	Germany
"	5 drums	Burmah
Clove	2 drums	Brit. India
"	8 drums	Germany
"	4 drums, 21 cases	France
Clove-leaf	8 cases	Holland
Copaiba	2 crates	Brit. India
Coriander	4 cases	U.S.
Dill	5 cases	Hungary
"	1 case	Germany
Eucalyptus	1 pot	Brit. India
"	33 drums, 1,215 cases	Victoria
"	36 drums, 35 cases	Spain
Fennel, bitter	420 cases	New So. Wales
Geranium	26 cases	South Australia
"	1 case	France
"	35 drums	Fance
"	2 crates	Spain
"	9 drums	Reunion
Guaiacumwood	12 drums, 9 cases	Algeria
Jasmin	11 cases	Germany
Juniper berry	2 cases	France
"	2 cases	Czecho-Slovakia
Laurel "	5 cases	Germany
Lavender	6 pkgs., 57 cases	Italy
"	1 pkg.	France
"	2 cases	Holland
Lemon	1,855 cases	Germany
"	6 pkgs.	New Zealand
Lemongrass	5 cases	France
"	2 casks	Brit. India
"	31 drums	Ceylon
"	8 drums	Reunion
Lime "	3 cases	Brit. Guiana
"	10 cases	W. Indies
Linaloe	4 drums, 13 cases	Germany
"	1 drum	Reunion
Mandarin	3 cases	Italy
"	2 cases	Japan
Mint	210 cases	U.S.
Nutmeg	21 cases	France
Oakmoss	3 pkgs.	Italy
Orange	99 cases	West Indies
"	60 cases	U.S.
"	12 drums	France
Ori"anum	1 cask, 4 pkgs.	Greece
Orris	1 case	France
Patchouli	12 pkgs.	U.S.
"	1 case	Straits
Pennyroyal	27 cases	France
"	2 cases	Spain
Peppermint	9 drums	Italy
"	40 cases	Holland
"	2 cases	Germany
"	2 drums	Czecho-Slovakia
"	6 cases	U.S.
Peppermint and Spear-mint	184 cases	U.S.
Petitgrain	184 cases	France
Pimento	3 cases	Germany
"	1 case	Holland
Pine "	2 drums, 8 cases	B.W.I.
" (pumilio)	142 barrels	Russia
Rose, otto	1 case	Anatolia
"	2 cases	France
"	3 cases	Anatolia
"	5 cases	Bulgaria
Rosemary	5 drums, 14 cases	Spain
Sage	2 cases	Spain
Sandalwood	342 cases	Brit. India
"	74 cases	West Australia
Sassafras	6 cases	Germany
Savin	7 cases	U.S.
Spearmint	1 case	Germany
Spike	6 cases	U.S.
"	3 pkgs.	France
Thyme	4 drums	Spain
"	9 cases	Germany
"	4 pkgs., 1 case	France
Vetivert	9 drums	Spain
Violet, otto	1 case, 1 drum	France
Wormseed	1 case	France
"	18 cases	U.S.
Ylang	1 case	Madagascar
"	3 cases	France

The following are undescribed : France, 205 cases, 12 part-cases, 5 drums, 3 carboys ; Italy, 1 case ; Germany, 35 cases, 4 drums ; Holland, 3 cases ; U.S., 32 cases, 2 drums ; Czecho-Slovakia, 1 part-case.

Essential Oil Imports

July 1 to September 30, 1924

ESSENTIAL OIL	QUANTITY	SOURCE
Almond, bitter	5 cases	France
"	2 cases	Germany
Anise star	45 cases	China
"	10 cases	Holland
Bay "	34 cases	B. W. I.
Bergamot	225 cases	Italy
Bois de rose	13 drums	France
Cajuput	50 cases	Dutch E. Indies
Camphor	4 cases, 3 drums	U.S.
"	50 drums	China
"	48 drums	Japan
Cananga	9 drums	Germany
"	11 drums	Java
"	2 drums	U.S.
Caraway	3 drums, 42 cases	Holland
"	1 case	Germany
Cardamom	2 cases	Brit. India
Cassia	16 cases	China



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Vick Brand Advertising

SIR.—Your correspondent who protested against this advertising was evidently under the impression that the "free sample coupon" would continue indefinitely. As explained in our letter to the trade, these coupons are only included in our advertisements for the first few weeks, whereas the demand on this new line will, we hope, help to swell the chemists' volume of trade for a good many years to come. Over 2,000 chemists have written us, during the first week's advertising, ordering additional samples, and promising co-operation, or complimenting us on the way in which the introduction was effected, or on the fact that this line is confined exclusively to qualified chemists. The counter stand to which your correspondent objects is a novelty to draw the attention of waiting customers; naturally, we did not suppose the chemist would devote his time, or that of his assistants, to any demonstration work, and no such request was ever made.—Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, LTD.
C. Phillips, Director.

London, E.C.1.

Two Current Topics

SIR.—The Retail Pharmacists' Union may not intend to interfere with the present arrangements for discounts on direct parcels, but ultimately they would wish bonus schemes. I cannot see the manufacturers taking the proposal quietly. At present the retailer who cannot afford to place a £5 order can send one for 50s., which will include an appreciable amount of show-matter. What would be the position of this man should he be inclined to place the greater part of his parcel on show to meet the competition of his rival? Would he be considered a blackleg because he did so without receiving payment of the window rent? And would the R.P.U. take steps to prevent such incidents happening? Should a dispute arise between a man who sticks out for the rent and does not get it and one who does not demand it, and therefore receives a display, the R.P.U. will either have to "sit on the fence" or try to instruct the retailer in the management of his business affairs. When Mr. Gillegan says "the manufacturer values our window space, or he would not go to the expense he does in securing it for his use," he makes a concession that the manufacturers will be pleased to receive. The recommendation of the half-guinea was made on the supposition that they were receiving something for nothing, and now the gentleman who moved the proposal makes a statement which appears in the light of a contradiction. There are some pharmacists who can afford to refuse any overtures by salesmen who call upon them; their lot is to be envied, for they can claim to be proprietors of pure dispensing businesses. To build up such a business means setting a determined face against proprietary articles from the commencement, and the man who does that is not in a position to judge the value of window shows as an attraction for trade. I do not wish to think that the R.P.U. wants to emphasise class distinction. As to the letter of Mr. Harold Lomax, it would be decidedly nice to make 1,500 extra sales in ten days, but just the reverse to experience the "doldrums" until the next annual "stunt." I wonder how many Rexall customers have accumulated enough stock to serve them for a considerable period, possibly until next sale? In answering my previous criticism, "Rexallite" said that 60 per cent. of those who took advantage of the offer were regular buyers of Rexall lines. But that is not the object of any advertising "stunt." It is not advisable to scatter even single bottles of aspirin, in view of the fact that there are some who consider that the sale should be restricted.

There is also the psychological effect to be considered, for it is only human to forget discretion when one has a plentiful supply of any particular thing; already there have been cases of misuse. After all, the pharmacist has a certain duty towards the public, and aspirin in its use, like any other sedative, needs the exercise of common sense. Mr. Lomax is confusing matters somewhat; but even if a professional status cannot beat the "overhead," there is some satisfaction in knowing one has been beaten because of an ideal. All credit is due to a man who can make such a sacrifice—I'm blessed if I could.

Yours truly,

UNUS (25/11).

Secret Remedies

SIR.—Mr. Maurice Jones (*C. & D.*, November 15, p. 727) says that there should be a law compelling manufacturers to disclose the formulas of secret remedies. But what is a secret remedy? Surely the line would be very difficult to draw, or is it to apply to "nationally" advertised articles only? Where a man has a really good formula of proved efficacy, it would be penalising private enterprise to compel him to disclose it. The public will have patent medicines; sufferers who derive no benefit from orthodox medical treatment are always ready to buy a sufficiently well advertised remedy, and I fail to see how any legislation will cure the general belief in these remedies.

Yours, etc.,

NON DECLARANDUM (17/11).

Half-Guinea Windows

SIR.—Mr. Gillegan writes (*C. & D.*, November 22, p. 763) that a minimum fee of 10s. 6d. a week should be paid for window display, and that this was only intended to be a minimum. But, unfortunately, the fixation of a minimum price invariably fixes the maximum as well, and the two coincide; if a guinea a fortnight was agreed upon as a minimum, it would be adopted by manufacturers as a hard-and-fast price, and the retailer could accept or not. Of course, he is quite at liberty to refuse to let his window on such terms; but, owing to the unfortunate want of agreement and mutual support among pharmacists, if one man refused a display, there wou'd, no doubt, be many who would accept, and the manufacturer could afford to ignore one or two refusals. The businesslike way would be for the local branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union to adopt a scale of charges for the district, varying according to the position of the shop and size of the display. In the P.A.T.A. list will be found magnificent offers of 5 per cent. on £5 parcels for a window display; and as these are expected to be on show for at least fourteen days, it works out at the princely sum of 2s. 6d. a week. I am glad to see Mr. Gillegan's remark that these terms are not "generally" intended to mean a full window show.—Faithfully yours,

TRIGINTA (24/11).

Etymology of "Mispickel"

SIR.—With much interest do I read, and also digest, the interesting and instructive "Observations and Reflections," by "Xrayser II," a true namesake of his predecessor. On p. 645 of the *C. & D.* of November 1 he states under the paragraph "Arsenic" that the origin of the German term "Mispickel" is obscure. As one interested in history and etymology pertaining to pharmacy, I will give you my version of it. The word is derived from the old German "Mis"=bad, still used to-day, especially in the Low German dialect: "pickel" from "piccken"=to pick, to break, as, for instance, in the English word "icepick." The meaning is that it is an ore which is bad or dangerous to work (on account of its arsenic content). It is hardly worth while, it does not pay, it is "mis" to dig it, to work it, to "pick" it, and, as "Xrayser II" correctly states, was formerly thrown away as useless.

Yours for a better understanding and a deeper insight into pharmacy,

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, PH.G., PHARM.D., PH.M.
Brooklyn, U.S.A.

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Inexhaustible Bottle

F. D. (27/10) asks if any *C. & D.* reader can give constructive details of the window display in which liquid is continually being poured from a bottle. The inexhaustibility seems to be due to a syphon-filling arrangement.

What Would You Do?

Failing to get into touch with the prescriber in the case of "R. M. L." (*C. & D.*, November 8, p. 695), or to get any clue from the patient, I should dispense the prescription as follows:—Ext. cascar. sag. liq., 5v.; syr. ferri phosph. co., ad 3vj.; sig.: 5j. bis die p. c. ex aq.—*C. S. Ashton.* [Corrected reply.]

Legal Queries

W. B. R. (19/11).—"Green Healing Ointment" is a dutiable title, and the article bearing it requires to be stamped.

Alpha (20/11).—"Pharmacy" as a place-name is not reserved to qualified chemists, but its use by unqualified persons may be a factor in determining whether they are carrying on "the business of a chemist and druggist" contrary to the Pharmacy Acts.

H. D. L. (7/11).—The indigestion mixture label would render the preparation to which it is attached liable to medicine-stamp duty owing to the recommendation for ailments and the claim of proprietary rights. The second label does not contain any recommendation for ailments, and the article would not be liable to duty.

P. E. B. (24/11).—Salt of lemon is a soluble salt of oxalic acid, viz., potassium oxalate. When sold in Great Britain this is subject to the restrictions imposed by Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and its sale is not confined to registered chemists and druggists. In Ireland all oxalates are poisons within the meaning of Part II of the Poisons Schedule, and the sale is confined to registered persons.

A. J. Y. (26/11).—Only registered chemists and druggists can hold contracts to dispense for Insurance Committees. Your experience qualifies you to act as an assistant to a chemist who is on the Insurance Panel. Unqualified persons, i.e., persons not registered as chemists, can contract with Insurance Committees to supply appliances, drugs which are not scheduled poisons, and medicines which do not require to be dispensed.

W. & Co. (18/11).—Benzamin hydrochloride is not at present a scheduled poison, but an alteration that is proposed in the Poisons Schedule has for its object the inclusion of artificial alkaloids, such as benzamin. The provision of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act 1923, which requires a statement of the proportion of scheduled poison, is not in force, but it may be within about a year's time; it is therefore advisable to anticipate the requirement when getting new labels printed.

D. S. H. (18/11) asks whether he correctly infers from a recent reply to an inquiry in the *C. & D.* that an apprentice need not be insured under the National Insurance Acts; but that his master must pay both his own and the apprentice's contributions? [An apprentice must be insured under both the National Health and the Unemployment Insurance schemes unless he does not receive any money payment for his services. Like any other insured person, an apprentice may apply for exemption from liability to be insured if he has an independent income of at least £26 a year, or is ordinarily and mainly dependent for his livelihood upon some other person. In the ordinary way, the apprentice must pay his own contributions; but if exemption is granted, the master must pay both his own and the apprentice's contributions.]

H. S. (15/11). A man died leaving a will under which he left his property to his wife for life, and after her

death to his two sons. One of the sons died before his mother, who has just died. Does the whole of the property pass to the surviving son? [The answer to this question depends entirely upon whether, under the terms of the will, the deceased son's interest in the property was a contingent or a vested one. If, as seems probable, he had a vested interest, his share of the property will pass to his representatives in spite of the fact that he pre-deceased his mother. In that event, the share of the property which he would have taken, had he lived, will devolve in accordance with his will, if he made one; or to his heir or next-of-kin, according to the nature of the property, if he died intestate. It is essential in this case to consult a solicitor, to whom the will must be submitted.]

H. II. (21/11).—Section 8 (1) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, defines the "drugs" included in the Act and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per cent. of morphine or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine, ecgonine, or diamorphine. The Act does not apply to dilutions below this limit, and if regulations were made to cover them they would be *ultra vires*. But the question arises, "Do you keep open shop for the sale of poisons under the Pharmacy Acts? If so, you are authorised to possess. If, however, you have a wholesale business only, you are not authorised to possess without a licence; therefore the section referred to by the Home Office would affect you. Qualification under the Pharmacy Act is no authority to possess the drugs, though you may possess the dilutions below the specified limits, as they are not affected by the Act, and in re-sale are subject only to Part 2 of the Poisons Schedule of the Pharmacy Acts.

J. O. (15/11) lent a sum of money, two years ago, to assist the borrower in buying a house in the Irish Free State. The borrower gave "J. O." a promissory note; but has not repaid any of the loan or paid any interest. The borrower is about to receive a legacy upon the death of one of his parents. Do we advise "J. O." to claim the amount of the loan from the trustees of the estate of the deceased parent, from the mortgagee of the Irish property or from the borrowers' bankers? The borrower proposes to leave this country for Ireland shortly. Will this make the recovery of the debt more difficult? [It is useless for "J. O." to make a claim against the trustees, the mortgagee, or the bankers, as none of them would be entitled to pay the amount which the borrower owes to "J. O." If the borrower fails to pay the amount of the loan upon demand, "J. O.'s" only remedy is to sue him. It would probably be more convenient to take proceedings while the borrower is still resident in this country; but this depends mainly upon the steps which should be taken by way of execution to enforce payment of the judgment debt. We advise "J. O." to consult a solicitor.]

G. G. (14/11) holds a wine retailer's off-licence at the bottom of which a condition is typed in the following terms: "This licence is granted only for the sale of medicated wine." He is in the habit of selling under the licence such liquors as Wincarnis, Hall's Wine, Winox, and Vibrona. He asks what is the correct legal definition of "medicated wine," and whether the licence entitles him to sell any wine, such as port and burgundy? He applied to the justices for the information, but they did not seem to be able to give it. [There is, strictly speaking, no such thing as a medicated wine licensee. "G. G." can sell any kind of wine under his licence, without committing any legal offence; but, of course, if he sells some liquor which the justices did not intend to authorise him to sell, they may refuse to renew his licence at next licensing sessions. Medicated wine is wine which, having regard to the medicaments mixed with it and the dosage prescribed, is, in the opinion of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, not intended to be taken as a beverage. See as to this the *C. & D. Diary* for 1923, page 237. Some of the wines which "G. G." says he sells do not seem from their titles to be genuine medicated wines.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

J. R. M. (India).—(31/10).—**AGUE MIXTURE** :—

Quin. sulph.	... ...	5ss.
Ac. sulph. dil.	... ...	3ss.
Syr. aurant.	... ...	5j.
Glycerini	... ...	5v.
Aq.	... ...	3vij.

An alternative preparation is Warburg's fever tincture, the formula for which is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

N. L. (4/11).—There does not seem to be any reason why ammon. chlor. should not be included in a vanishing cream, but the purpose in making the addition is not clear. When used in a lotion with spirit it forms a cooling application to the skin, but we could not foretell that it would have the same effect in the skin cream. There must not be any excess of sodium hydroxide in the cream, as this would be injurious to the skin; but if there were, ammonia would probably be liberated. You could not ensure that the cream would not shrink without testing it for six months or a year, and a good deal depends upon the style of packing.

H. T. S. (4/11).—**REMOVING MARKING INK FROM LINEN.** In the case of silver marking ink apply iodine, followed by potassium cyanide. If the ink is of the aniline variety alternate applications should be made of potassium permanganate and sulphurous acid, washing with water between the applications.

J. W. (4/11).—**HAIR RESTORER.**—The following is the formula for the variety in which a bismuth salt is employed :—

Subnitrate of bis-			
muth	... ...	5ij. 9j.	
Water	... ...	5ij.	
Nitric acid	... ...	5v.	

Mix the bismuth with the water in an evaporating-dish, heat, and add the acid drachm by drachm until solution is effected. Then pour into the following solution :—

Tartaric acid	... ...	5iiss.
Bicarbonate of		
sodium	... ...	5ij. 9iss.

Water

Collect the precipitate on a calico strainer, wash well

with water, drain, and dissolve in a sufficiency of strong solution of ammonia. To the solution add

Hyposulphite of			
sodium	... ...	9v.	
Glycerin	... ...	5j.	
Water	... ...	5ij. or	a sufficiency

The product should measure 8 oz. It is to be used like the lead restorers, and imparts a brown colour to the hair. For a black the application must be followed by ammonium-sulphide solution.

Another dye is made by mixing bismuth subnitrate 125 gr. with glycerin 1½ oz.; heat on a water-bath and add 10 per cent. potash solution, constantly stirring until the bismuth is dissolved. Then add strong citric-acid solution until the mixture is only faintly alkaline, and make up to 8 oz. with distilled water or a perfumed water.

Although we cannot report favourably regarding the use of bismuth hair restorers we give the formulas in the hope that someone may reinvestigate the matter.

S. D. L. (5/11).—**NON-ALCOHOLIC WINE** is either simple fruit juice or an artificial production made with organic acids and sweetening agents flavoured with fruit essences. Grape juice is one of the best non-alcoholic wines, when sterilised at 230° F. before fermentation has commenced. This, we think, is the kind required for the purpose you mention.

R. K. (6/11).—**POLISHING POWDER.**—There is little to say about the polishing powders now so popular. They are all composed of natural substances, generally varieties of kieselguhr. The art consists in picking out a kind which is free from grit and yet has sufficient grain to make it act as a cleanser. Some earths are remarkably suitable after the customary ignition process, others require treatment in a centrifuge or by elutriation.

J. S. W. (6/11).—**BOOT-SOLEING SOLUTION.**—The formulas we have employ carbon bisulphide as the solvent for

the rubber, but carbon tetrachloride, which you use, gives a similar solution. The addition of resin improves the preparation, the amount of resin required being an equal amount to the rubber. The resin may be added in the form of venice turpentine.

R. W. W. (7/11).—**MENTHOL AND SALICIN INJECTION.**—We cannot find any information regarding this preparation. Menthol in washed and sterilised olive oil appears to be used as an intra muscular injection in neuralgia and neuritis, the dose of menthol in this case being $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a grain.

H. T. J. (8/11).—(1) **BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS.**—The following is from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" :—

Tr. opii	... ...	3v. mxx.
Tr. catechu	... ...	5ss.
Spt. camphoræ	... ...	5v.
Ol. anisi	... ...	mviij.
Sacch. ust.	... ...	5ij.
Spt. tenuior.	... ...	ad 3xvj.

Misce et filtra.

(2) **WINDOW-STEAMING PREVENTIVE** :—

Yellow soap	... ...	4 oz.
Crude glycerin	... ...	2 oz.
Hot water	... ...	12 oz.

Mix the cut-up soap with the water until a cream results, then add the glycerin.

M. & Co. (8/11).—**LUMINAL ELIXIR.**—Strong solutions of luminal sodium have been noticed to show crystalline deposits round the bottle clinging to the glass when tap water is used. In the formula you send we think there is too large a proportion of spirit present, and this decreases the solubility of the salt. We assume that you use aq. dest. for making up the elixir.

G. H. T. (9/11).—We do not know the preparation "Glace Compound" to which you refer. White of egg is used for glazing pastry and cakes, and for chocolate and other confectionery a lacquer (benzoin, shellac or sandarac in alcohol) is employed. These, however, do not usually contain flavours or colouring, but there is no reason why they should not be embodied in the liquids.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," November 14, 1874.

An International Pharmacopœia

From a paper by Mr. Joseph Ince

An intense quickening impulse was given to international thought by the Great Exhibition in 1851. There were assembled, in Hyde Park, all people that on earth do dwell. Infinite benefit was derived, the effects of which are daily more visible. Manufacturing trade; the arts and sciences and commerce are indebted for their development to that gathering. The poetical sentiment was not wanting—it was the lion reposing with the lamb—a happy family in which incongruous elements were blended. But the Englishman went back to his suburban villa, drank stout, went to his parish church, and remained a genuine Briton. The Russian betook himself to the north, and was still a Russ; the Frenchman regained his beloved city, and with his café and his claret never raised the smallest suspicion that he was not French, English, Russian, French, and the whole catalogue of Continental varieties of the human species, may meet together in friendly congress and decide what name they shall call blue vitriol and Epsom salts; they may determine by what arithmetical arrangement they may express the fact that 2 and 2 make 4; but they waste their energies when they seek to lay down laws on pharmacy and its therapeutic applications which shall apply to men born in different countries, living under different influences of climate, habit and constitution, and with hereditary distinctions, physical, geographical, and moral. Some confirmation is given to this view from the fact that no two British pharmacists have yet been found who could agree perfectly about their own British Pharmacopœia. But while there exists such strong reason for rejecting international legal authority, there is none whatever why we should not try to assimilate, simplify and rationalise things general and of universal acceptance.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Bankruptcy.—The object of our law of bankruptcy is the distribution of an insolvent person's assets equitably among his creditors, and upon this to release him under certain conditions from liability in respect of his debts. Generally speaking, anyone within the jurisdiction of the Court may be made bankrupt, but there are special limitations on the bankruptcies of infants and married women. Bankruptcy proceedings are commenced by a petition to the Court, and this may be presented either by the debtor himself or by a creditor or creditors to the amount of £50. The creditor's petition can be presented only if the debtor has committed an act of bankruptcy within three months previously. The following are acts of bankruptcy: (1) The making by the debtor of an assignment of his property to a trustee for his creditors; (2) the fraudulent assignment by the debtor of any part of his property; (3) the filing by the debtor of a declaration that he is unable to pay his debts, or the giving of notice by him to a creditor that he has suspended or is about to suspend payment of his debts; (4) going out of England with a view to defeat his creditors; (5) having his goods seized by the sheriff and not redeeming them within twenty-one days; (6) failure by the debtor to comply with a bankruptcy notice served on him by a judgment creditor. Upon receipt of the petition the court may make a "receiving order," the effect of which is to appoint someone receiver of the debtor's property and to prevent any creditor taking proceedings to recover his debt except by leave of the Court. The property which in this way becomes available for the creditors comprises what belongs to or is vested in the debtor at the commencement of the bankruptcy or may be acquired by him before his discharge. It does not include property held by him in trust for another person. As soon as may be after the order is made a first meeting of creditors is held, at which the debtor has to attend and submit a statement of his affairs and be examined. The debtor may submit a composition or scheme for payment to the creditors; if he does not or his scheme is not accepted, he is adjudicated bankrupt. A trustee is then appointed, who supersedes the official receiver. The claims which are to be met out of the assets are all debts and liabilities to which the debtor is subject at the date of the receiving order or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of an obligation incurred before the order. Certain debts have a priority, such as: (1) Rates and taxes; (2) salaries of clerks and servants; (3) wages of workmen; (4) claims under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. The debtor may in addition to giving inventories of his assets supplying a list of creditors and making out accounts, be called upon by the receiver to furnish trading and profit-and-loss accounts, and a cash-and-goods account for a period not exceeding two years before the date of the receiving order. And he must aid to the utmost of his power in the realisation of the property and its distribution among the creditors.

Barberry Bark.—The drug usually intended in this country is the bark of *Berberis vulgaris*, Linn., natural order *Berberidaceae*. It is chiefly used by herbalists in cases of jaundice and liver complaints. It is said to act as a mild purgative and to remove constipation. The thin stem bark is usually met with. It is grey externally and yellow on the inner surface. The root bark is dark brown externally. The preparations and doses are given in Potter's "Cyclopaedia of Botanical Drugs." The fine rootlets and root bark of *Berberis vulgaris* are used by homoeopaths in the fresh state, the larger roots being considered unsuitable. The rootlets are collected in spring before flowering, or in autumn when the leaves have

fallen. The berberis of the B.P. consists of the dried stem of *Berberis aristata*, an Indian species. In the United States the roots of *Berberis Aquifolium*, or Oregon grape, are used in bilious fevers. The bark and wood of another Indian species have been used for centuries in the East (as a remedy for conjunctivitis) under the name of lycium, in the form of an extract, which was known under this name to the ancient Greeks and Romans, but is now known in the bazaars of Northern India under the name of *Rusot*. The colouring matter of *Berberis vulgaris* and of the other species is due to berberine. It also contains another alkaloid named oxyanthine, which forms colourless crystallisable salts of bitter taste. (See "Pharmacographia," 2nd ed., p. 34.) There is little doubt that the use of berberis arose originally from the doctrine of signatures, the yellow colour of the bark recalling the yellow colour of bile, and suggesting its use in liver complaints. Berberine seems also to exercise a tonic effect on mucous membranes. In some persons, however, the bark has an action indicating idiosyncrasy, as it causes symptoms of intense debility and prostration, even in homoeopathic doses.

Barbers.—See Hairdressers.

Barium Poisoning, Antidotes.—Use the stomach tube or an emetic and then administer solution of sodium sulphate freely. Warmth, brandy and inj. morph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ may also be required.

Barium Salts, Uses.—These are many and varied, the chloride prepared from native barium carbonate (witherite) or native barium sulphate (heavy spar) being used as a preventive of incrustation in steam boilers and in the preparation of artificial barium salts (carbonate, chromate or sulphate). Artificial barium carbonate is a dense soft powder which is used as rat poison, especially in admixture with cheap (red) quill. Precipitated barium chromate is the pigment known as "lemon yellow." Barium oxide, obtained by heating the carbonate with charcoal, is the source of caustic baryta or barium hydroxide, formerly used in sugar refining (now replaced by non-poisonous strontium hydroxide). Barium peroxide, obtained by heating the oxide in air, is used as a bleach when dissolved in acidulated water (hydrogen peroxide being formed), and also for the manufacture of hydrogen peroxide. Oxygen gas was formerly obtained from the atmosphere by alternate formation and decomposition of barium peroxide (oxygen is now obtained by fractional distillation of liquid air). Barium nitrate is used in pyrotechny for making green fires or green lights. Barium platinocyanide is used for coating on x-ray screens. Barium sulphide is phosphorescent (Bolognian phosphorus), and is used in the preparation of luminous paints. Lithopone, used as a pigment and "filler" in rubber manufacture, is made by adding barium sulphide solution to zinc sulphate, when a mixture of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate is precipitated. Barium sulphate, obtained by precipitating barium chloride solution with sulphuric acid, is known as "blanc fixe" or "permanent white," a pigment used to cheapen white lead. A highly purified form of barium sulphate (washed free from all traces of poisonous chloride) is used for x-ray diagnosis. It is packed in 4 oz. boxes (sufficient for one "meal"), and is gradually replacing the bismuth "meal" used for the same purpose. Only barium sulphate prepared specially by reputable manufacturers should be supplied for this purpose, as even very small amounts of soluble barium salts cause poisonous symptoms.

Barium Salts, Sale of.—These are not at present scheduled poisons, although their poisonous nature is well known. Fatal accidents have occurred through the administration of soluble barium salts in place of the insoluble barium sulphate, and barium carbonate is extensively employed as a poison for rats and vermin. A proposal for amending the Poisons Schedule by the addition to Part II of "barium, salts of, except barium sulphate," has been made to the Privy Council by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The exception proposed in the case of barium sulphate is due to its non-poisonous character on account of insolubility in the stomach and its extensive use in diagnostic test meals.

The C&D Commercial Compendium

Barometer Readings.—The following table shows the equivalent of barometer readings in inches in millimetres of mercury :—

Ins.	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
28.5	723.9	724.1	724.4	724.7	724.9	725.2	725.4	725.7	725.9	726.2
.6	726.4	726.7	726.9	727.2	727.4	727.7	728.0	728.2	728.5	728.7
.7	729.0	729.2	729.5	729.7	729.9	730.2	730.5	730.7	731.0	731.3
.8	731.5	731.8	732.0	732.3	732.5	732.8	733.0	733.3	733.5	733.8
.9	734.1	734.3	734.6	734.8	735.1	735.3	735.6	735.8	736.1	736.3
29.0	736.6	736.8	737.1	737.4	737.6	737.9	738.1	738.4	738.6	738.9
.1	739.1	739.4	739.6	739.9	740.1	740.4	740.7	740.9	741.2	741.4
.2	741.7	741.9	742.2	742.4	742.7	742.9	743.2	743.4	743.7	744.0
.3	744.2	744.5	744.7	745.0	745.2	745.5	745.7	745.9	746.2	746.5
.4	746.8	747.0	747.3	747.5	747.7	748.1	748.3	748.5	748.8	749.0
29.5	749.3	749.5	749.8	750.1	750.3	750.6	750.8	751.1	751.3	751.6
.6	751.8	752.1	752.3	752.6	752.8	753.1	753.4	753.6	753.9	754.1
.7	754.4	754.6	754.8	755.1	755.4	755.6	755.9	756.1	756.4	756.7
.8	756.9	757.2	757.4	757.7	757.9	758.2	758.4	758.7	758.9	759.2
.9	759.5	759.7	760.0	760.2	760.5	760.7	761.0	761.2	761.5	761.7
30.0	762.0	762.2	762.5	762.8	763.0	763.3	763.5	763.8	764.0	764.3
.1	764.5	764.8	765.0	765.3	765.5	765.8	766.1	766.3	766.6	766.8
.2	767.1	767.3	767.6	767.8	768.1	768.3	768.6	768.8	769.1	769.4
.3	769.6	769.9	770.1	770.4	770.6	770.9	771.1	771.4	771.6	771.9
.4	772.2	772.4	772.7	772.9	773.2	773.4	773.7	773.9	774.2	774.4
.5	774.7	774.9	775.2	775.5	775.7	776.0	776.2	776.5	776.7	777.0

A millibar is the thousandth part of a bar, which is the unit of atmospheric pressure now used by meteorologists. The bar is equal to the pressure of 29.531 inches of atmosphere at 32° F. in latitude 45°.

Barrel.—A wooden container in use in different countries in Europe and the United States, varying greatly in capacity, according to the locality and nature of the liquid. In the old English measures a barrel contained 3½ gallons of wine, 32 of ale, and 36 of beer. The French standard barrel, the *barrique* or cask of Bordeaux, contains 50 English gallons, while the Italian varies from 7 to 31 English gallons. In the chemical trade there is no standard capacity for volume, practically all materials being sold by weight. The usual barrel contains about 3½ cwt. net. Liquids sold by weight in barrels contain on an average 40 gallons, but a barrel of cod-liver oil holds 25 gallons. Only in special circumstances are chemicals in liquid form sold by liquid measure. There is no great difference between a barrel and a cask, except that the former is used for liquids, is made of hard wood with iron hoops, and is generally a sounder and stronger article. Casks form packages for solid materials; they are usually made of soft woods, and are not watertight. Casks run in sizes, holding 3, 5, and 7 cwt.; kegs hold about 1 to 2 ewt. The contents of a barrel or cask may be calculated with the aid of mathematics. An empirical method is as follows :—

1. Measure the diameter of the widest part (allowing for thickness) and that at the ends, which call the larger and smaller diameters; also measure the length from end to end.

2. To the larger diameter add one-fourth of the smaller, and multiply this sum by itself.

3. Multiply one-fourth of the smaller diameter by itself, and take the result five times.

4. Add together the two last results, multiply the sum by the length of the barrel, and that product by 0.41888. The product is the number of cubic inches in the barrel, if the lengths were measured in inches. (See also Ullage.)

Barrel Equivalents.—The following are the weights or measures of a barrel of the articles mentioned : Coffee, 112 lb. to 168 lb.; flour, 220 lb.; oil, 35 gal.; raisins, 112 lb.; soap, 256 lb.; tar, 26.5 gal.; turpentine, 224 lb. to 280 lb.

Basic Slag, a by-product of the iron, steel, and metal foundries' furnaces, is a phosphatic fertiliser of comparatively recent origin. Especially suitable for the improvement of grass-land, whether pasture or meadow, it produces its most striking results on heavy land

covered with poor herbage. The majority of users prefer the higher grades, containing 30 to 35 per cent. of tricalcic phosphate, but different strengths of slag are available for varying circumstances. It is rather a slow-acting fertiliser, and is usually applied in the autumn. As a rule, basic slag is supplied in a finely ground condition, in 2-cwt. bags.

Bath Brick.—Material for polishing metal, made in form of a brick from deposits of calcareous and silicious earths at Bridgewater and Highbridge.

Bath Salts.—As toilet articles when not recommended for the prevention or cure of ailments are not liable to medicine-stamp duty. If recommended for ailments they may be exempt as "entire" drugs, e.g., sodium carbonate or borax, or as "compositions in . . . a solid state, to be used for the purpose of compounding or making" an artificial mineral water. Aerated-water liability, repealed in 1833, covers certain bath salts as well as salines.

Bath Thermometers.—For taking the temperature of baths, thermometers are used enclosed (with temperature scale) in a glass tube, mounted in wooden cases of sufficient capacity to ensure that the thermometer floats on the surface of the water. One variety most used is provided with a handle so that the water can be stirred to mix together hot and cold water to obtain the required temperature.

Baths, Temperatures.—Baths are usually of from 25 to 30 gallons, and are ordered of definite temperatures as follows: Cold bath (*balneum frigidum*), 65° F., or reduced to 40° F. by adding ice; tepid bath (*balneum tepidum*), 85° to 92° F.; hot bath (*balneum calidum*), 98° to 110° F. A hot-air bath (*balneum aeris calidum*) is 120° to 170° F. Of the baths used in pharmaceutical operations, the chief are the *water-bath*, with a temperature, in the inner vessel of a few degrees below the boiling point of water (212° F.); the *oil bath* (in which liquid paraffin is used), giving a temperature below 500° F., or, if glycerin is employed, 482° F. Saturated solutions of various salts are also used for obtaining definite temperatures, e.g., sodium chloride, 227° F.; potassium nitrate, 240° F.; potassium carbonate, 275° F.; calcium chloride, 354° F. A steam bath, when used with open steam, i.e., normal pressure (14.7 lb. per sq. inch), gives a temperature of 212° F., and under pressure up to 327° F. at 100 lb. per sq. inch. Intermediate temperatures are given with lower pressures.

Batteries, Electric, are a profitable side-line when the turnover of stock is quick and substantial. Fresh stock is a *sine qua non*, every sale being subject to actual test by flash lamp or volt meter. "Dry" batteries are in reality small Leclanche type cells (ammonium chloride as activator and manganese dioxide as depolariser). The depolariser is contained in a bag surrounding the central carbon electrode; the unit cell is completed by placing this in a zinc tube, filling with ammonium chloride made into a paste with water and sealed with bitumen. These units are joined up in various sizes and combinations from two or three in flashlight refills to thirty or more for use as high-tension batteries for wireless installations. The batteries are dry in name only, as they contain all the water necessary for electrolytic activity. Short-circuiting may be caused accidentally or by leakage, and though great improvements have been made of late years through attention to detail in manufacture and purity of electrolyte, it is impossible to eliminate defective batteries entirely. The character of electric batteries is such that running down is a matter of time only. Careful storage (avoiding fluctuations in temperature and damp) and careful handling are needful. It is fortunate that first experiences will be gained with the popular pocket-lamp batteries, and only good sales of lamps should encourage extensive stocking of the multiplicity of types and sizes of electric batteries. The manufacture of dry batteries is confined now to a very few large makers.

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Battle's Vermin Killer is a poison in Part I of the Poisons Schedule, as it contains more than 0.2 per cent. of strychnine.

Baumé Degrees.—The Baumé hydrometer was the first constructed with mercury weighted glass bulb connected to a graduated stem. Great confusion exists in regard to Baumé degrees, for not only are these two scales according to whether the hydrometer is to be used for liquids lighter or heavier than water, but the standards of reference vary. This hydrometer is little used in this country, but is used more than any other hydrometer in the United States, while it is widely employed in Germany. The scale for liquids lighter than water starts at the point marked 0, to which the stem sinks in a 10 per cent. solution of sodium chloride; the point 10 is that level to which it rises in pure water. The scale for liquids heavier than water begins at 0 in pure water and 15 is the point which marks its immersion level in 15 per cent. sodium chloride solution. Accurate conversion of Baumé degrees into true specific gravity is not possible unless the standard of reference is marked upon the hydrometer, and its calibration temperature should also be stated. The following are the most important scales with respective conversion factors:—

FOR LIQUIDS LIGHTER THAN WATER

American scale—

$$\text{Sp. gr.} = \frac{140}{130 + \text{Degrees Baumé}} \text{ at } 60^\circ \text{ F.}$$

European scale—

$$\text{Sp. gr.} = \frac{146}{136 + \text{Degrees Baumé}} \text{ at } 12.5^\circ \text{ C.}$$

Table I gives these two scales in comparison with Baumé degrees.

TABLE I

	Degrees Baumé	Sp. gr. = $\frac{140}{130+n}$ at 60° F.	Sp. gr. = $\frac{146}{136+n}$ at 12.5° C.		Degrees Baumé	Sp. gr. = $\frac{140}{130+n}$ at 60° F.	Sp. gr. = $\frac{146}{136+n}$ at 12.5° C.	
10	1.0000	1.0000	27	0.8917	0.8957	44	0.8047	0.8111
11	0.9929	0.9932	28	0.8861	0.8902	45	0.8000	0.8066
12	0.9859	0.9865	29	0.8805	0.8848	46	0.7955	0.8022
13	0.9790	0.9799	30	0.8750	0.8795	47	0.7910	0.7978
14	0.9722	0.9733	31	0.8696	0.8742	48	0.7865	0.7935
15	0.9655	0.9669	32	0.8642	0.8690	49	0.7821	0.7892
16	0.9589	0.9605	33	0.8589	0.8639	50	0.7778	0.7849
17	0.9524	0.9542	34	0.8537	0.8588	51	0.7735	0.7807
18	0.9459	0.9480	35	0.8485	0.8538	52	0.7692	0.7766
19	0.9396	0.9420	36	0.8434	0.8488	53	0.7650	0.7725
20	0.9333	0.9359	37	0.8383	0.8439	54	0.7609	0.7684
21	0.9272	0.9299	38	0.8333	0.8391	55	0.7568	0.7643
22	0.9211	0.9241	39	0.8284	0.8343	56	0.7527	0.7604
23	0.9150	0.9183	40	0.8235	0.8295	57	0.7487	0.7565
24	0.9091	0.9125	41	0.8187	0.8249	58	0.7447	0.7526
25	0.9032	0.9068	42	0.8140	0.8202	59	0.7407	0.7487
26	0.8974	0.9012	43	0.8092	0.8156	60	0.7368	0.7449

CONVERSION FACTORS FOR LIQUIDS HEAVIER THAN WATER

American scale (U.S. Bureau of Standards)—

145

$$\text{Sp. gr.} = \frac{145 - \text{Degrees Baumé}}{130} \text{ at } 60^\circ \text{ F.}$$

European "Rational" Scale (Kolb's scale)—

144.3

$$\text{Sp. gr.} = \frac{144.3 - \text{Degrees Baumé}}{130} \text{ at } 60^\circ \text{ F.}$$

Gerlach's Scale—

146.3

$$\text{Sp. gr.} = \frac{146.3 - \text{Degrees Baumé}}{130} \text{ at } 60^\circ \text{ F.}$$

Table II gives comparisons of these three scales with Baumé degrees.

TABLE II

Baumé degrees	American scale	Rational scale	Gerlach scale	Baumé degrees	American scale	Rational scale	Gerlach scale
1	1.007	1.007	1.0068	34	1.306	1.308	1.3015
2	1.014	1.014	1.0138	35	1.318	1.320	1.3131
3	1.021	1.022	1.0208	36	1.330	1.332	1.3250
4	1.028	1.029	1.0280	37	1.343	1.345	1.3370
5	1.036	1.037	1.0353	38	1.355	1.357	1.3494
6	1.043	1.045	1.0426	39	1.368	1.370	1.3619
7	1.051	1.052	1.0501	40	1.381	1.383	1.3746
8	1.058	1.060	1.0576	41	1.394	1.397	1.3876
9	1.066	1.067	1.0653	42	1.408	1.410	1.4009
10	1.074	1.075	1.0731	43	1.422	1.424	1.4134
11	1.082	1.083	1.0810	44	1.436	1.438	1.4281
12	1.090	1.091	1.0890	45	1.450	1.453	1.4421
13	1.098	1.100	1.0972	46	1.465	1.468	1.4564
14	1.107	1.108	1.1054	47	1.480	1.483	1.4710
15	1.115	1.116	1.1138	48	1.495	1.498	1.4860
16	1.124	1.125	1.1224	49	1.510	1.514	1.5012
17	1.133	1.134	1.1310	50	1.526	1.530	1.5167
18	1.142	1.142	1.1398	51	1.543	1.546	1.5325
19	1.151	1.152	1.1487	52	1.559	1.563	1.5487
20	1.160	1.162	1.1578	53	1.576	1.580	1.5652
21	1.169	1.171	1.1670	54	1.593	1.597	1.5820
22	1.179	1.180	1.1763	55	1.611	1.615	1.5993
23	1.188	1.190	1.1858	56	1.629	1.634	1.6169
24	1.198	1.200	1.1955	57	1.648	1.652	1.6349
25	1.208	1.210	1.2053	58	1.667	1.671	1.6533
26	1.218	1.220	1.2153	59	1.686	1.691	1.6721
27	1.229	1.231	1.2254	60	1.706	1.711	1.6914
28	1.239	1.241	1.2357	61	1.726	1.732	1.7111
29	1.250	1.252	1.2462	62	1.747	1.753	1.7313
30	1.261	1.263	1.2569	63	1.768	1.774	1.7520
31	1.272	1.274	1.2677	64	1.790	1.796	1.7731
32	1.283	1.285	1.2788	65	1.812	1.819	1.7948
33	1.295	1.297	1.2901	66	1.835	1.842	1.8171

Bay Oil.—Refers in modern usage to bay leaf oil, which is distilled from the leaves of *Pimenta acris*, a tree indigenous to the West Indies, particularly Montserrat, St. Lucia, Dominica, and Porto Rico. The distillate separates into fractions, which float and sink in water, and these are mixed to produce the commercial bay leaf oil. The characteristic odour of the oil is due chiefly to phenolic constituents (eugenol and chavicol and their methyl isomers), comprising some 60 per cent. thereof. Its sole use is in the manufacture of toilet preparations, modern bay rum being a spirituous solution of this oil with other aromatics such as oils of pimento and orange peel. The island of St. Thomas is the principal place of production of bay leaf oil and bay rum, the leaves used for distillation being imported principally from Porto Rico and Dominica. The bulk of the exports is taken by the United States and Central America.

Bay Oil, expressed, or bay oil tallow, is seldom used nowadays, though formerly, as "oleum lauri expressum," it had a vogue for rubbing purposes in rheumatism. It is obtained from the ripe fruits (bay berries) of *Laurel nobilis*, which contains 30 per cent. of this solid fixed oil, and 1 per cent. of aromatic volatile oil.

Bay Rum.—Real bay rum is made by distilling the fresh leaves and berries of the West Indian bay tree, *Pimenta* (or *Myrcia*) *acris*, with Jamaica rum. It has a specific gravity of 0.921 to 0.938 and possesses a "bouquet" quite different from the factitious article now in general use. Toilet bay rum made with industrial spirit is finding great favour as a cheap and pleasant spirituous hair wash. Each formula (whether used by wholesalers or retailers) must be submitted to the Excise authorities for approval. The denaturants used may be quassia extract or ammonia.

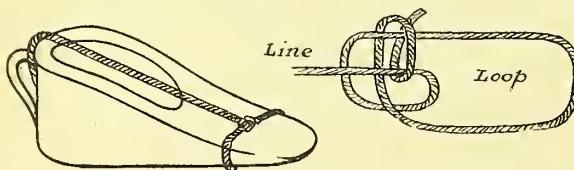
Bdellium.—The bdellium of British commerce usually consists of gum resins picked out of myrrh as imported from Aden and Bombay, where the myrrh brought from Somaliland is turned out and sorted. In this country the myrrh is garbled or picked over, and the pieces that are evidently not true myrrh then form a mixture which is sold as bdellium, but the use of which is kept secret.

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by the buyers. In India bdellium is used to give adhesiveness and polish to the fine plaster used by masons on the ceilings and pillars of houses. There are, however, several fairly distinct bdellioms to be met with in Eastern commerce. These are mostly derived from species of *Commiphora*. One of these, known as perfumed bdellium, is the habbak hadi of the Somalis, the bissabal of the Hindus, the opopanax of European perfumers, and the myrrh of the Canticles. It is derived from *Commiphora Erythraea*, var. *glabrescens*, Engl. Another, used by the Somalis as a hairwash, is known as habbak hodai, and is yielded by *Commiphora Playfairii*, Hook, and may be the bdellium of Scripture. A third, known as African bdellium, comes from Senegal, and is the product of *Commiphora Africana*, Engl. The exact species yielding opaque bdellium is not yet determined. Indian bdellium is the product of Cutch and Sind, whence it comes to the Bombay market. It has a cedar-like odour, and is usually rather sticky. It is derived from *Commiphora Mukul*, Engl. Useful information concerning bdellium will be found in Dymock, "Materia Medica of India," 2nd ed., 1885, p. 158; "Pharmaceutical Journal" (4), vol. vii, p. 547, vol. viii, pp. 26, 77; "British Somaliland," by Dr. R. E. Drake-Brockman, 1912, pp. 306-323; "Pharmaceutical Journal" (3), vol. x, p. 81; and Spon's "Encyclopædia," vol. ii, p. 1636.

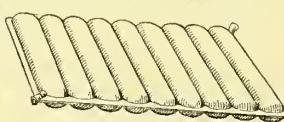
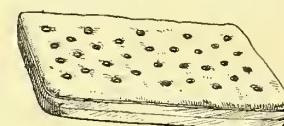
Bear Account.—A term used on the Stock Exchange indicating that stocks have been sold for settlement in greater quantity than the sellers are able to deliver. (See Backwardation.)

Bed Pans.—The bed pans supplied are generally made of enamelled iron or earthenware, but owing to the obvious advantages the latter are more popular. There are three main types, known as round, slipper and "per-



fection" (the two last-named are obtainable as a bed and douche pan), while Duke's, Nurse Richards' and Dr. Munro's are occasionally asked for, as are also those made of aluminium or indiarubber (circular and oval). In some districts a practice, but one which is not to be commended, is made of hiring out bed-pans in cases of illness, one of the slipper variety being usually loaned at a charge of 1s. per week. A trustworthy method of tying this type of pan when being conveyed to and from the pharmacy is shown in the illustration.

Beds.—In cases of long-continued confinement to bed, much comfort is derived by the patient from the use of an air- or a water-bed, which also affords the best protection against bedsores. Air-beds, of which there are two types, are made of proofed material or rubber. The older form is generally reeded and is supplied with or without a pillow. The special feature of the newer type is that, being fitted at intervals with rubber tubes, the mattress remains flat when the patient is placed on one edge, as the air cannot press up where there is no weight. A foot pump, or bellows, is employed to inflate the beds. Water-beds are made of indiarubber or rubber-proofed material, and resemble the older form of air-bed, but are fitted with air and water valves,



as shown in the illustration. The hire-charge for a full-size bed is usually about 10s. per week, or 10 per cent. of the cost price, and a deposit would be required if the hirer is not a regular customer. On being returned, the bed should be well washed with carbolic soap.

Beeswax is the substance comprising the partitions of the honeycomb of the common bee (*Apis mellifica*) and other species of *Apis*, and comprises about one-tenth of the comb's weight. The wax is secreted by the worker (neuter) bees, and its colour depends upon the pollen and nectar which they collect. Beeswax of commerce is made by melting with hot water the residue left after removal of honey from the comb. The molten wax may be allowed to solidify in large, round cakes (English or Scotch honey), but foreign beeswax is usually moulded into convenient blocks, rolls and saucers. Natural beeswax has a distinctly honey-like smell, and the colour varies from yellow to greyish and dark brown. Some grades (notably Moroccan) obviously contain dross and dirt, while bright colour and shiny, smooth surface usually indicate adulteration. Imported beeswax, as a rule, is free from sophistication, but that supplied by drysalters to chandlers has obviously been cheapened by addition with paraffin wax or japan wax. Whereas oilmen and grocers may sell wax as beeswax, disclaiming guaranty of purity without legal liability (Fowle v. Fowle (1896), J.P. 758), the sale of adulterated beeswax by a chemist would in all probability be an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, because beeswax is included in the British Pharmacopœia. The melting point (61° to 64° C.) and specific gravity (0.958 to 0.970) and complete solubility in hot turpentine serve admirably to characterise beeswax. Simple chemical tests, such as charring with sulphuric acid, saponification, and acidity, detect respectively the commonly used adulterants, paraffin wax, japan wax (which is a vegetable fat and not a true wax), or stearic acid. White wax is obtained by bleaching yellow wax, preferably by exposure in thin layers (with remelting) to action of light and air, but chromic acid is also used as a chemical bleaching process. Beeswax is used in pharmacy as a hardening agent in the preparation of ointments and plasters. Its use in the arts and industry centre around its waterproofing properties as an ingredient of polishes and wax compositions for polishing furniture, boots, motor cars, etc. The chief varieties met with in commerce are the East and West African, Chilean, Moroccan, East Indian (Bombay and Calcutta), West Indian (chiefly Jamaica), French and Italian. Our total imports in 1922 were 24,937 cwt., valued at £126,604, against 10,685 cwt., valued at £59,196, in 1921. British East Africa was the largest source of supply in 1922, furnishing 4,538 cwt. (£21,959). A fair quantity is re-exported from this country, the trade being subject to considerable variations; the Netherlands and the United States were the largest buyers in 1922, German imports falling to 660 cwt., compared with 4,909 cwt. in 1921. East African beeswax is usually sent in bags of one to two cwt., Calcutta in 1½ cwt. cases, Jamaica in barrels, casks and cases of varying weight. As offered in London, beeswax is mostly in block of mixed colours, there being no officially standardised grades. Sales are usually made upon wharf or dock sample, or guaranty of genuine and fair average quality. Beeswax is regularly offered at auction (when samples are laid out for inspection), but the bulk of the business is by private treaty. The forms of contract ordinarily used are those issued by the London General Produce Brokers' Association. Warranty or delivery orders upon the dock or wharf are handed to the buyer. The seller pays the usual delivery charges at the wharf or dock, but if the goods are left there beyond the "prompt" (day payment is due), rent and other expenses are incurred by the buyer. When landed over three months the goods are re-weighed at the sellers' expense before delivery. The buyer can always inspect the goods before delivery. [For other waxes see under descriptive names, e.g., Carnauba, ceresin, Chinese insect, Japan vegetable, and Montan.]

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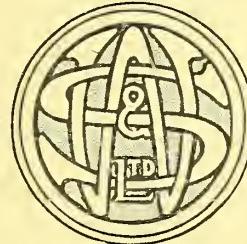
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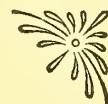
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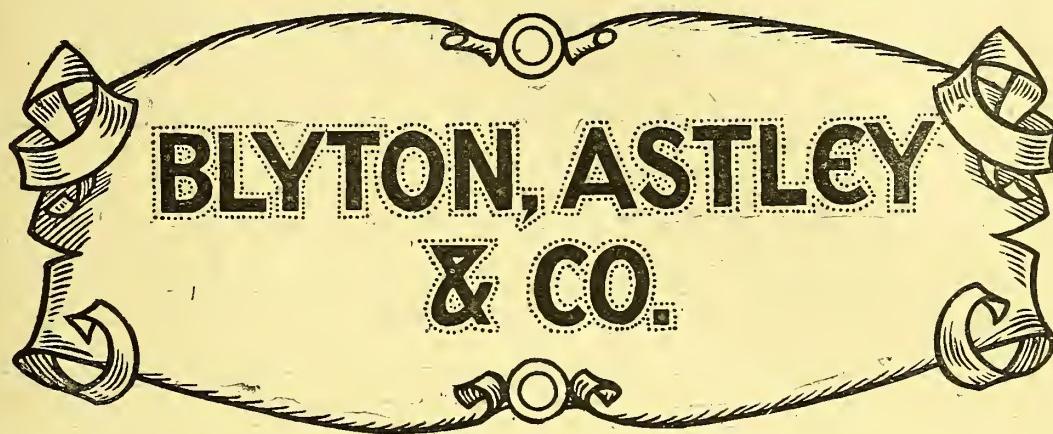
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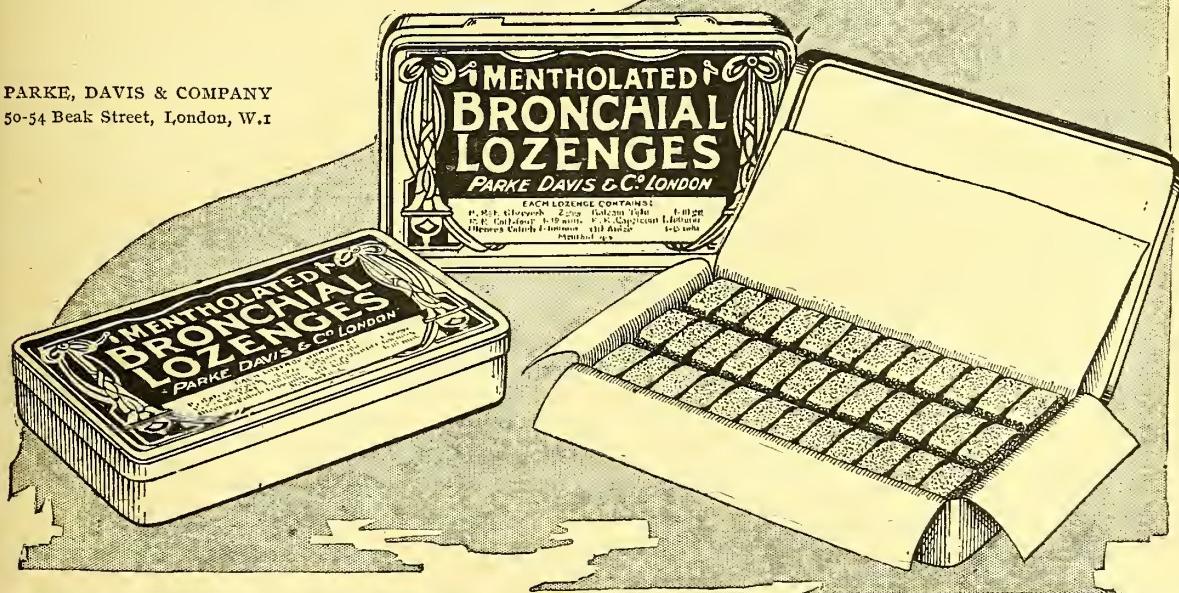
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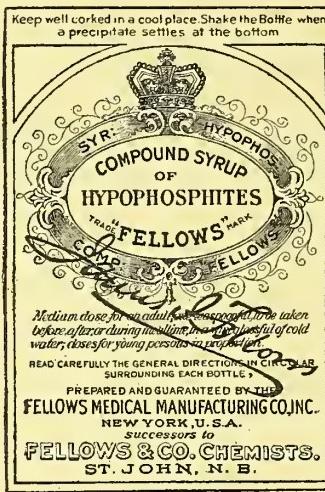
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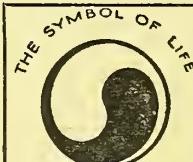
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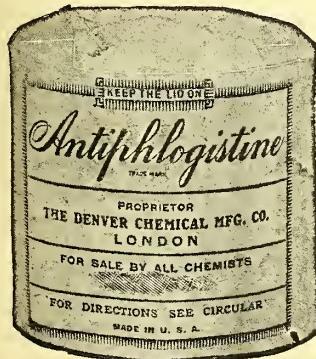
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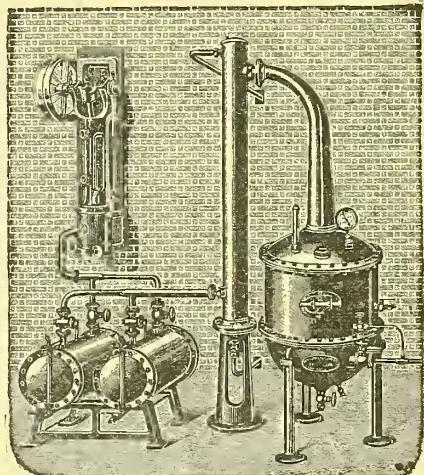


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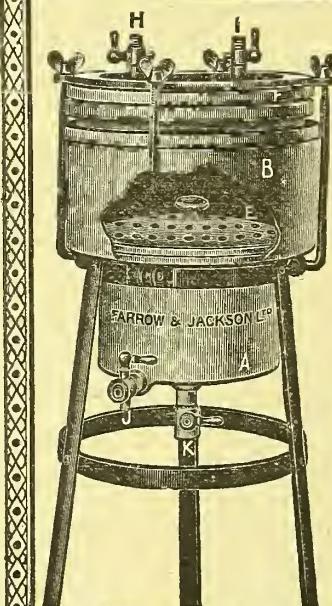
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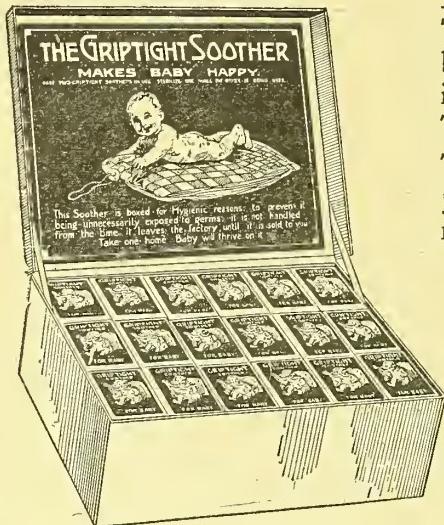
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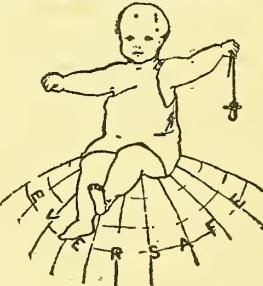
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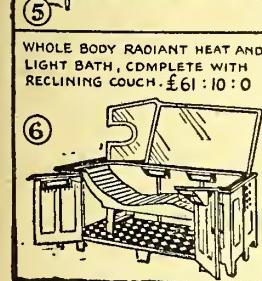
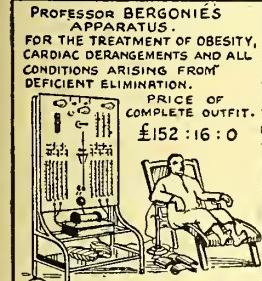
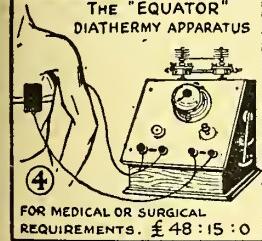
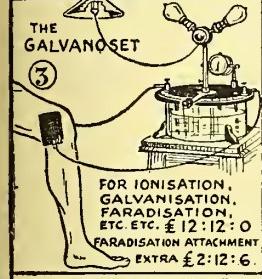
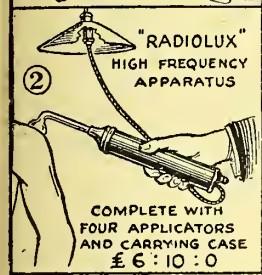
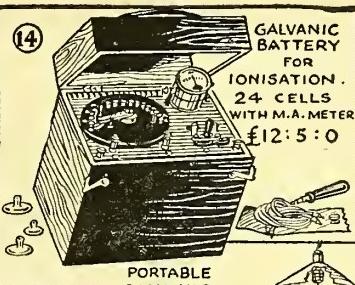
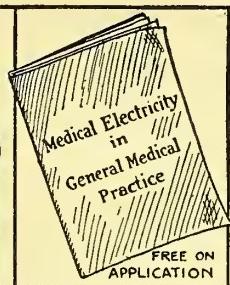
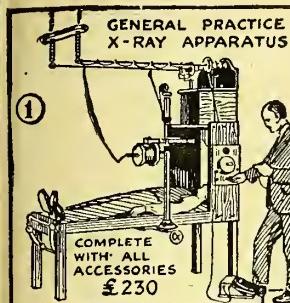
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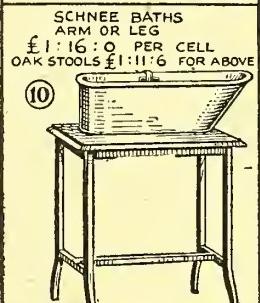
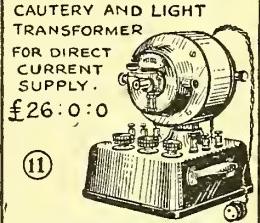
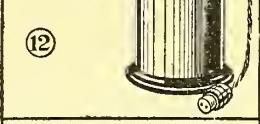
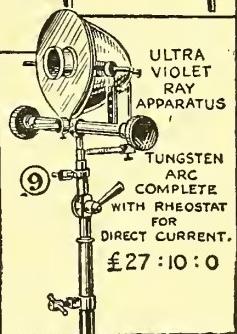
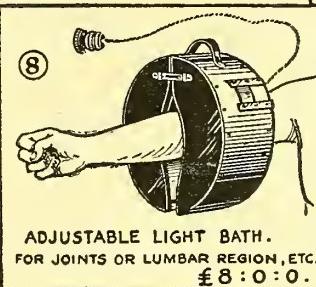
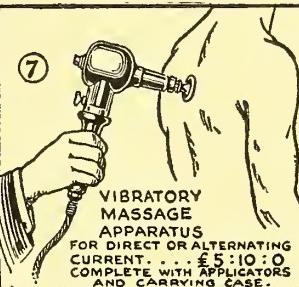
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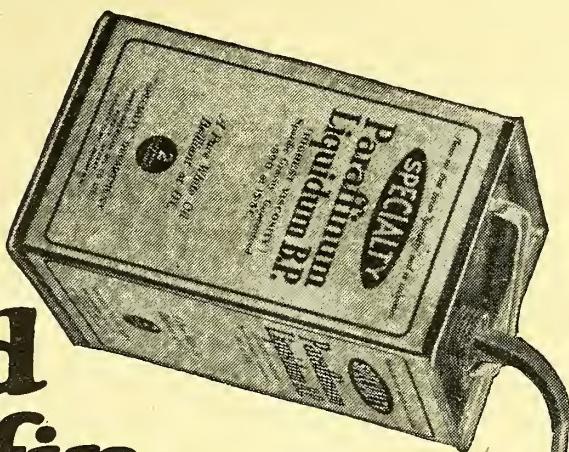
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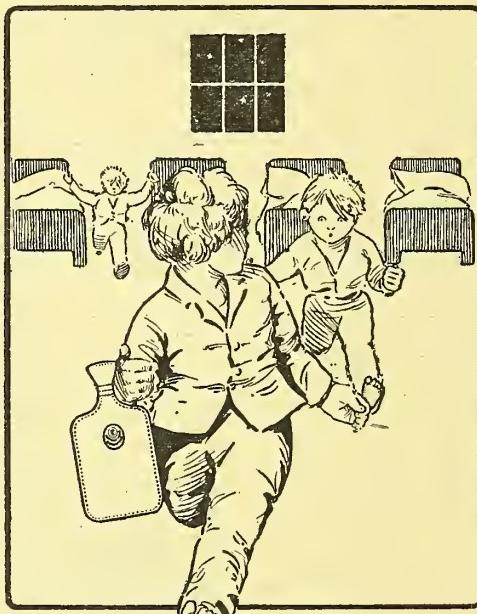
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

NOVEMBER 29, 1924

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

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2.—FINSBURY PARK (Near)—General Retail Business, with large N.H.I. Dispensing connection; returns, £2,500 per annum, under management; scope for considerable increase; moderate rental; lease on lease; offers invited.

3.—LONDON, S.W.—Cash Retail Pharmacy, in working-class district; returns, about £2,000 per annum; very profitable; double-fronted shop, well stocked; vendor's own property; price £1,250, or, with premises, £2,000; 70 years' lease; ground rent, £10 per annum.

4.—OLD FORD (Within Easy Distance of).—Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; established 50 years; returns, last year, £1,589; net profit, about £350; double-fronted corner shop; rent, £40; held on lease; electric light; price £650.

5.—LONDON, S.W. (Central Position).—Very old-established Dispensing Business; returns, last year, £3,235; net profit, £700; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; 6-roomed house, with kitchen, scullery and bath room; held on lease; further details on application.

6.—BORDERS OF THE CITY.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, conducted under management; returns, £4,500, with scope for extension in energetic hands; estimated value of stock and fixtures, £850; long lease; vendor is prepared to consider a reasonable offer.

7.—LONDON.—Old-established Business, dealing with Packed Proprietary articles stocked by Wholesale Sundry Houses; gross turnover, about £13,000; books kept by Chartered Accountants; terms, stock and plant at valuation, with sum for leases and goodwill to be agreed.

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8.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; established within the past year; returns have averaged £35 weekly recently, at usual prices; double-fronted shop, very well fitted; good working stock; vendor is desirous of effecting a speedy transfer, and will accept the value of stock and fixtures.

9.—MIDLANDS.—Old-established Business, situate in main thoroughfare, and offering scope for increase; returns, nearly £3,000 yearly at usual prices; large, double-fronted shop, very well stocked; further details on application.

10.—SOUTHERN HEALTH RESORT.—Cash Retail Business, returning over £1,000 per annum; single-fronted shop, with good working stock; lock-up Pharmacy and basement; rent, £52 yearly, inclusive; held on lease; price to be arranged.

11.—KENT (Suburban).—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, £2,250; net profit, £700; large double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; good house and garden; held on lease at moderate rental; sub-let garden at £25 per annum; price £1,500.

12.—SOUTH COAST.—Retail and Dispensing Business, with Wins Licence and small Optical connection; returns, present rate, £2,000 per annum; attractive pharmacy, very well fitted; good working stock; comfortable house, garden; held on lease, or property may be purchased; to effect an immediate transfer, vendor is willing to accept £200 for lease and goodwill; stock and fixtures at valuation.

13.—CHESHIRE.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns average £18 weekly at usual prices; 6-roomed house, with cellarage; no opposition; price £550; property may also be purchased.

14.—WEST OF ENGLAND (Health Resort).—High-class Dispensing Business, with Branch; combined turnover exceeds £4,000 per annum, at full prices; both pharmacies are double-fronted and handsomely fitted; estimated value of stock and fixtures, £2,650; respective rents, £60 and £65 per annum; both establishments held on lease; further details on application.

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2.—**PATENT MEDICINE.**—Well known, showing good profit both to the manufacturer and retailer; easily worked; has been extensively advertised; price £1,500. Fuller particulars on application. (143)

3.—**LONDON, W.** (Populous Suburb).—Returns, £25 per week; scope for increase under personal management; opening for Photo and Optics; lock-up shop, 6 years' lease at £45 per annum; inclusive price £750. (146)

4.—**SURREY.**—Excellently situated Retail and Dispensing Business, in country town, which is being rapidly developed; freehold premises, consisting of double-fronted shop, with dwelling accommodation, cellars, garden, etc.; inclusive price for freehold, goodwill, stock and fixtures, £3,600. (147)

5.—**TOOTHP PASTE.**—Manufacturing rights in this country for product well known in Scandinavia; premises in London (City); particulars on application. (148)

6.—**S. COAST.**—Manufacturing Chemist, owning well-known proprietary line which makes a strong appeal to the public; turnover, 1922-23, £6,000; 1923-24, £7,000; large factory premises could be purchased for £3,000, or 7 or 14 years' lease could be granted; fuller particulars on application. (142)

7.—**KENT (Country Town).**—Very old-established Chemist and Optical Business; returns, £50 p.w., very profitable; well-fitted lock-up shop and sight-testing room; large hall at rear; cellars, etc.; lease could be granted, or freehold of excellent property, comprising 2 shops, with offices above, can be acquired; price for goodwill, fixtures, fittings, and stock, £2,900; freehold property, £4,000. (138)

8.—**MIDLANDS.**—Old-established Business, in small country town; returns, £30 p.w.; 13 years' lease; rent, £75 p.a.; house at rear let off at 15s. p.w.; price £800. (145)

9.—**SOMERSET.**—Old-established Business, in country town; returns, £22 p.w.; 7 years' lease at £40 p.a.; lock-up double-fronted shop; price £1,200, or offer. (144)

10.—**S. DEVON.**—Good-class ready-money Business in important town; returns, £30 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; double-fronted shop, with 8-roomed house; price, including freehold property, £2,600. (134)

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7.—**LONDON, S.E.**—Light Cash Suburban Retail, increasing returns, £850 to £900; double-fronted shop, with house attached, in excellent order; fully stocked; price, with property £1,050.

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List No. C.D. 795 Showing 100 Designs Free

DUDLEY & COY HOLLOWAY R. LONDON, N.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

DURHAM.—Old-established Chemist's Retail Business (with some Wholesale and Agricultural); turnover £2,430; stock, fixtures, and fittings approximately £1,400; rent £75; lease if required; owner has another business, and cannot attend to both; audited books may be inspected. 147/36, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Thickly-populated, working-class neighbourhood; old established; neglected; Kodak Agency; rent £45; blet at £39; price £550. 148/25, Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING.—Well-stocked and fitted Drug Stores in large manufacturing town, on busy main road; price for quick sale £330 (less than stock and fixtures) as owner is removing from town; living accommodation; good opening for N.H.I., Dentistry and Optics; a bargain. "M. W. L." 146/16, Office of this Paper.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—West London suburb, populous neighbourhood; live Business for Sale, centre of local market; established one year; lease; low rent; returns £1,300; well stocked; lock-up shop; price offered to immediate purchaser £50 cash; under management; great opportunity for smart man. apply 141/22, Office of this Paper.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Mixed Country Business, branch, healthy village, Salop; double shop; electric light; best position; 3,000 population; regular work; all Dispensing local doctor; nearly 200 N.H.I. month; lease 5½ years; rent £35; good fixtures; no opposition 3 miles; sacrifice £825; first deposit secure; immediate transfer; returns about £1,200; profitable. 146/1, Office of this Paper.

£250.—NEGLECTED Village Drug Store; no opposition; 6 miles outside Manchester; suit young or elderly qualified; would accept £150 down and balance in six months business satisfactory. 146/19, Office of this Paper.

TENDERS.**SEVERALS MENTAL HOSPITAL,
COLCHESTER.**

THE Committee of Visitors invite Tenders for the supply of Drugs for the three months ending 31st March, 1925.

For form of Tender, apply, enclosing stamped, addressed envelope, to "Mr. R. Overend, Clerk to the Hospital, Severalls Mental Hospital, Colchester."

Sealed Tenders must be received not later than Saturday, 6th December, 1924, addressed to the Committee of Visitors, Severalls Mental Hospital, Colchester.

The Committee of Visitors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
H. H. GEPP,

Clerk to the Visitors.

FINANCIAL.

ALONDON Issuing House desires to get into touch with a sound, established Business offering scope and requiring further capital for development. Write in first instance to "Finance," c/o Horncastle's Advertising Agency, Ltd., 5 Moorgate Buildings, E.C.2.

PARTNERSHIPS.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN seeks Partnership in or within 30 miles radius of London; would agree to a month on trial; capital available. Apply 146/9, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Partner, lady preferred, for new business; capital required, £350; excellent opportunity. Box 55/708, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD New Shops for Sale; Chemist urgently required; near Harrow and Wembley; main roads; rapidly developing districts; prices from £1,250. Sharp, Estate Offices, North Wembley Station, Bakerloo Railway. 'Phone: 2796 Wembley.

AGENCIES.

. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

AGENT, having a central office and warehouse in South Yorks, with over 1,000 live monthly accounts, and with travellers covering Yorks., Lincs., Derbys., and Notts., desires good additional Agencies in Pharmaceutical, Photographic, or Optical Goods. Replies, in confidence, to "Business," 148/5, Office of this Paper.

AGENCY.—Agents wanted for high-class non-competitive side line in following districts: South Coast, West of England, Midlands; good commission; only live men need apply. 144/20, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

BUSINESS wanted, suitable for unqualified; good living accommodation; willing to act as Assistant for short time with view of taking over as soon as could be arranged; reasonable price; Midlands preferred. "Spes," 143/25, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH are in immediate want of Businesses, and vendors will find it to their advantage to correspond with us, we having at the present time a large number of genuine cash buyers with from £700 to £4,000 at command, and ready to take over at once; private registers kept, and strict privacy assured. Valuation Offices: 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

WANTED, in Kent or Sussex, good going medium-class Business in main thoroughfare; turnover about £2,000. Apply, with particulars, to 141/23, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, good-class Business in the South of England; cash available £1,600. 141/24, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

At a sacrifice.—Suppository Mold (12 x 15 gr.), 15s. 6d.; Dispensing Scales, as Fig. 5, M.R.'s list, 15s.; Pill Machine, mahogany, 24 x 5 gr., 15s.; Pill Machine, mahogany (marble slab), 24 x 5 gr., 22s. 6d.; all practically new. Box 139/28, Office of this Paper.

BUTCHER'S Abbeydale Enlarger, 4-plate, 5½-inch condenser, with Aldis-Uno anastigmat lens, F. 7.7; very little used; list price £15; accept £9. 144/19, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.**HOME.****RETAIL.**

. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

CROYDON DISTRICT.—Wanted, one qualified and one unqualified male Assistants, to commence December 29; quick trade; Dispensing, Counter and Photographic. Apply, giving full particulars, experience, etc., and salary required (outdoors) in first instance. 146/8, Office of this Paper.

ILFORD.—Two Assistants for evenings from about 5 p.m. (except Thursdays and Sundays); good Counter and Dispensing experience essential. Please give details of experience, age, height, and wages, to "M.P.S.", 23 Cranbrook Road, Ilford, Essex.

LIVERPOOL.—Junior for City business. John McGuffie & Co., 10 Castle Street, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Qualified Manager required to manage branch, 1 Derby Buildings, facing Edge Hill Church; quick Cash Retail; N.H.I. Dispensing; good Salesman and Display Window-dresser; good knowledge of Photography and Photographic Goods essential; enclose photo. Harold Lomax, 43 Edge Lane, Liverpool.

LONDON.—Wanted, immediately, Junior Assistant, lady. Please state age, experience, and salary required to J. W. Feltwell, Ltd., 91 Hammersmith Road, W.14.

LONDON, N.—Vacancy for smart Junior of good height and appearance, about 20, with Dispensing experience; permanency with improving position; good experience promised; hours moderate; no Sundays. Apply, stating age, height, references and salary required (outdoors), Hugo Wolff, 180 Philip Lane, Tottenham.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant wanted, lady or gentleman (outdoors), for quick Cash Retail; no Sunday duty; close 1 o'clock Thursdays. State age, salary required, and full experience. Brooks, 509 New Cross Road, S.E.14.

LONDON, S.W.—Junior Assistant (male) required for good-class Dispensing and Photographic business. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to J. B. Frank, Chemists, 111 Brixton Hill, S.W.2.

LONDON, S.W.—Junior, qualified or unqualified, required at once; must have a good knowledge of Dispensing. Please state experience and salary required to 147/20, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant, male, for Dispensing Counter. State age, experience, and salary required. Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, London, W.

MANCHESTER.—Unqualified, smart, gentlemanly Assistant required early for the Retail Counter of a high-class City business; must be good Salesman, obliging, and thoroughly experienced in Counter work. Full particulars regarding experience, also age and salary expected, to 146/5, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Manager, qualified, young, energetic, for branch shop. Full particulars in first letter, including salary required; interview required later. "Pharmacist," 37 Henrietta Street, Old Trafford, Manchester.

SIDMOUTH.—Smart Junior Assistant wanted for good-class Dispensing business. Apply, stating full particulars, experience, references, and salary required, to Hinton, Lake & Son, Ltd., Fore Street, Sidmouth.

S. WALES.—Wanted, immediately, experienced, unqualified Assistant; over 25 preferred. Apply, with fullest particulars, to Rees & Warren, Chemists, Barry Dock.

ACAPABLE, experienced, conscientious Managing Assistant required for good-class South Coast business; good references essential. State age, height, detailed experience, if qualified, commencing salary, when free. 148/300, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, part-time (male), for Dispensing; evenings 6-8. Apply Vincent & Co., 94 High Street, Clapham.

ASSISTANT, experienced, required; must be thoroughly honest, good Window-dresser, and Counter hand. Write, stating age, salary required, and enclose references, Latimer Davies, Chemist and Ophthalmic Optician, Bristol.

BRANCH Manager for Northern Spa.—Wanted, at once, smart man, accustomed to high-class Dispensing and Toilet business; good Window-dresser. Apply, with full particulars as to age, height, experience, and salary, 148/31, Office of this Paper.

FRON'T Counter Assistant wanted; good Salesman; tactful manners; age about 30. Send fullest particulars, photo, and state height. Albert Ilagon, Ltd., Cardiff.

IMPROVER wanted for Counter and Dispensing. Apply, by letter, stating age, salary required, etc., Gadd & Son, 1 Harleyford Road, Vauxhall, S.E.11.

JUNIOR required for General Retail business; must have served good apprenticeship and be a willing worker; practical Photographic knowledge essential; reasonable hours; no Sunday duty. State age, height, salary required, and enclose photograph (will be returned). Martin, Chemist, Leek, Staffs.

JUNIOR required for good-class business in South-West London; permanency; references must bear strict investigation. Send full particulars, age, height, salary, when disengaged, etc., "M.P.S." 59 North Street, Brighton.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver (male) required very soon for brisk cash business in S.W. London; one having recently completed apprenticeship preferred. Please state age, height, particulars of experience, and salary required. 148/18, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant required for good-class seaside business; must have Counter and Dispensing experience and be thoroughly recommended. State age, salary, and all particulars. 148/1 Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Locum wanted for Chemist and Optician business in small seaside town; with or without view purchase. Write, with full particulars as to qualifications, remuneration, etc., to P.C.B. 26/24, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, young, male, qualified, wanted early January open branch; must have had first-class Dispensing experience; no house provided. State age, experience, photo, a salary required to Bodley, Pharmacist, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted early in January; one with experience in Optics preferred; must have knowledge Photography; North Midland district; give reference and wage required. 145/37, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant (male) wanted for high-class Dispensing business. State salary required (outdoors) and use particulars, and enclose photo, to H. R. Browne, 1 Cornhill Road, Eastbourne.

QUALIFIED lady Assistant, Dispensing and Counter; Retail. Apply, with full particulars, J. H. Smith, 61 Stroud Green Road, N.

VACANCY occurs for capable, experienced Assistant in fair good Cash Store business; one who would take up share interest desired. Send fullest particulars as to age, experience and references in first letter. 147/27, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Assistant, male, about 25. State age, height, experience, salary required, and reference. Stewart, Chemist, Worcester.

WANTED, young, qualified Assistant at once. Apply, with full particulars, Knowles, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., Belvedere Kent.

WANTED, qualified Manager for good working-class business; living accommodation if needed; permanency to right man. Apply, giving all particulars, salary, etc., to 149/1 Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a young male Assistant for shop in the West-End. Reply, stating age, previous experience, wages required and supply two copies of testimonials from previous employer to 55/707, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, Dispenser and Book-keeper (female) outdoor, by Doctor, Sussex; must be quick and accurate. State age, previous experience, and salary desired to 148/2, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, qualified lady or gent. to manage small branch; easy hours. Particulars and salary required in first letter. F. W. Whitwell, Chemist, Peterborough.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 word or less, prepaid.

IRELAND.—Energetic Representative for Northern Counties required by Toilet and Perfumery Firm of high repute applicants who can show progressive sales records will secure preference; great opportunities for a live salesman. 55/700 Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Representative wanted, on commission basis for good line already stocked by most Chemists; would make a splendid addition to lines already carried; full commission on all repeats and direct orders. 54/686, Office of this Paper.

ENERGETIC SALES MANAGER.—London firm, acting on behalf of important Continental Manufacturer, requires energetic Sales Manager with thorough knowledge of Medical Instrument and Accessory Trade; knowledge of technical German an advantage; good prospects for suitable man. Apply 55/698, Office of this Paper.

FIRM of Wholesale Druggists in the Midlands require qualified Chemist, experienced in the manufacture of Galenicals, Ointments, etc. State age, married or single, also salary required, to 55/702, Office of this Paper.

IMEDIATELY, or for New Year, Representatives, commission basis, for established, progressive Manufacturing House; visiting (1) Chemists, (2) Doctors, Hospitals, (3) Hairdressers, for Toilets, Shampoos, Glanher, Epsom, etc.; not London, except Doctors. Reply immediately, stating ground and class, 147/52, Office of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

PILLS.—Assistant Pill Maker, young, required immediately in London Wholesale Drug House. Apply at once, by letter, to "C. H.," "Lyndhurst," Ridge Road, Mitcham.

BRICING Clerk for Patents, Drugs and Sundries, for London House of Wholesale Druggists' Sundriesmen; thorough knowledge of Patents prices essential. Apply, stating age, experience, & salary required, 55/709, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required, for the New Year by well-known Dressings' and Sundries House; must be young, keen, and possessed of the highest credentials.

Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should contain the fullest details as to age, past experience, and remuneration required. Interviews will be arranged in London or Manchester.

Write in first place to "Loyalty," 55/706, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required, with sound connection in Lancashire and North Wales, for Toilet and Perfumery of repute; satisfactory position to live man who can show good record of selling ability. 55/701, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted for Scotland, to offer Pills and Tablets at competitive prices to Chemists; small salary, good commission; good opportunity for energetic man. "A. C.," 7/33, Office of this Paper.

MART Representative required by Wholesale Chemists' Sundriesmen in Lancashire, to take an active interest; if desired qualify for the Board of Directors. 148/8, Office of this paper.

NO Travellers requiring good paying side line; well-known Proprietary; small samples; good seller; 15% commission; territory open, East Coast, Midlands, West of England, S. Wales, North London. State full particulars, ground covered, lines tried, in confidence. 145/35, Office of this Paper.

RAVELLER, with connection amongst London Dispensing Doctors; must be able to drive Ford; excellent commencing salary and prospects for energetic man. Reply by letter in first instance, giving full particulars of experience and previous employment, "Chemist," 244 Ladbroke Grove, W.10.

RAVELLER wanted, part-time, good commission, to call upon Chemists for "Shavex," the well-advertised Shaving cream which needs no brush or soap. Apply 40 Blenheim Road, Upper Holloway, London, N.

RAVELLERS wanted at once for quick selling, profitable side line on commission; the cheapest and most convenient of its kind on the market; can be carried in the pocket; good salesman can make 20s. per week easily. Write, stating ground covered, to 144/18, Office of this Paper.

RAVELLERS, with good connections among Stores, Chemists, etc., wanted in all districts to carry as side line Eau-de-Cologne and Old English Lavender Water, 4-oz. size, retails at 6d.; liberal commission. Replies, stating districts covered, in confidence, to Dept. L., 3 Whitfield Street, London, E.C.2.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted for Wholesale Druggist in Lancashire; must have some knowledge of Clerical work. Apply 55/710, Office of this Paper.

ERY old-established makers of high-class Shaving Brushes require Representative already calling on best-class Chemists carry their Brushes as a side line on commission basis only; those with best-class connection need apply; must pass liability guarantee insurance; have districts covered regularly; islands, Hants, Sussex, Kent and London already covered. 4/687, Office of this Paper.

WELL-KNOWN Toilet and Perfumery Firm require a live, energetic Representative for London, West, and district; applicants must have satisfactory salesmanship records and be able to command and maintain business; good post for the live man. 55/699, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, first-class Salesman, with live connection amongst Chemists and Druggists in London and suburbs. Write, stating salary required and all details (commission on sales will be paid in addition to salary), to "Chemist," c/o Abbott's, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

WORKS Chemist required, provincial town near London, preferably with experience Photographic Papers and Materials. Applications, which will be treated in strictest confidence, should state full training and experience, also salary required. 55/705, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

HAMILTON, BERMUDA.—Wanted, M.P.S. or Apothecaries Hall for 2 years; passage both ways, £30 per month; hours about 50 per week; no Sundays; ideal climate; references essential. Apply 55/703, Office of this Paper.

ITALY.—Qualified Assistants required, with or without previous Continental experience. Write, stating full particulars as to age, experience, salary required, and if possible enclosing photograph to be returned, P.C.B. 25/30, Office of this Paper.

RIVIERA.—Unqualified Assistant required for the season. Reply, with full particulars and photograph, Brearley, Bascoul & Rondet, Cannes.

SITUATIONS WANTED.**RETAIL.****[HOME.]**

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A.A.A. —QUALIFIED, lady, 25, fluent French, seeks post; London preferred. Williams, Eversleigh, Court Street, Maesteg, Glamorgan.

A CAPABLE, fully experienced, qualified man, abstainer, desires post as Manager or otherwise. "Chemist," 14 Highbury Quadrant, Highbury.

A CAPABLE, qualified Chemist, young, married, experienced, Dispensing, Photography, Optics, and General Retail, desires responsible position as Manager early in the New Year. Apply "Pharmacist," 282 St. Paul's Road, Highbury, N.1.

A RELIABLE, capable Senior Assistant; disengaged December 1 owing to death of principal; would manage Drug Store; good Prescriber. "Assistant," c/o Poingdestre & Truman, Chemists, 135 Gt. Dover Street, London.

A THOROUGHLY capable Assistant, high-class experience in Dispensing, Counter and Window-dressing; energetic; smart appearance; disengaged. "Statim," 78 Rowlands Road, Worthing.

A CTIVE, thoroughly experienced man; disengaged December 1; Lecum, permanent; unqualified; 47. "Chemist," 11 Kingsdown Rd, Holloway, N.19.

A NYWHERE, for any period; now free; qualified; experienced (Durham to Devon); conscientious and reliable. Write or wire, "Pharmacist," 21 Priory Park Road, N.W.6. Cut this out for future use.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, capable and reliable, age 52, wide experience, seeks permanent engagement. G. D. North, 48 Morpeth Street, Hull.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; permanency; first-class Dispensing; highest references; disengaged. Jones, 10 Barclay Road, Walham Green, Fulham.

A SSISTANT; Part I; 8 years' first-class experience, Dispensing, Counter, Stock, etc.; age 24; height 5 ft. 8 in.; best references. Ireland, 240 Ayres Road, Old Trafford, Manchester.

A SSISTANT, quick, competent and reliable, desires immediate engagement; unqualified; abstainer; excellent references. "C. R.," 180 Weston Park, N.8.

A SSISTANT or Branch Manager; unqualified; experienced; would entertain purchase; used to quick trade; good reference. P.C.B. 26/20, Office of this Paper.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

ASSISTANT or Branch Manager; unqualified; age 40; good Salesman; good references; used to quick trade. Munro, 49 Rosenthal Road, Catford, S.E.6.

ASSISTANT Manager; qualified; best experience; Dispensing Counter and Photographic; London or country; moderate salary. "Chemist," 148/17, Office of this Paper.

AT once; Qualified Chemist seeks permanent position in good-class Retail Dispensing business; first-class, all-round experience Counter, Dispensing, Photography; active, energetic; middle-aged; married; live on premises if desired. 148/33, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager or Locum; qualified; 44; reliable; experienced; recent references; £4 per week; disengaged. "Chemist," 8 Ocklyng Avenue, Eastbourne.

BRIGHTON (or near).—Young lady, Hall qualification, experienced, requires post with Institution or Doctor; good references. Slater, 214 Preston Road, Brighton.

DISPENSER; qualified; male; age 60; active; part or whole time; large Hospital and Private, Panel experience; South London preferred; disengaged December 31, 1924; excellent references. "H. C. J." 417 Evelyn Street, S.E.3.

IMMEDIATE; disengaged; male Pharmacist; part-time, Locum, or permanency; moderate salary. "Chemist," 68 Grosvenor Road, W.7.

JUNIOR, 20, desires situation; good Dispensing and Counter experience; in or near Camden Town. 139/11, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant, 25, desires situation in a country business; Northern County preferred; moderate salary. 144/21, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, 20, desires situation; good Dispensing and Counter experience; disengaged. "Statim," 15 Bedford Street, Liverpool.

LADY, Minor qualification (24), desires position; good experience and references; Dispensing, Counter, Photography, and some Book-keeping. "H.," Stanrose House, Egerton, near Bolton.

LADY Dispenser, 20, thoroughly experienced, seeks post in a good-class Pharmacy. Hazeldine, 63 New Bridge Street, Manchester.

LADY Dispenser (Hall), experienced, desires post; Doctor or Chemist; in or near London preferred. 149/9, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified; first-class references; disengaged after December 5. "D." 20 Cambridge Crescent, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

MAN, with 30 years' best experience, as Locum, part-time, or otherwise; terms moderate. "Reliable," 81 Greyhound Lane, Streatham.

MANAGER; all-round experience; highest references. "Pharmacist," 46 Cowgate, Peterborough.

MANAGER (Scotch) requires position as Branch Manager; married; 30; abstainer; well up in Dispensing, Prescribing and Photography; hard worker; living accommodation essential; references, etc; London preferred. "Qualified," 147/30, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (experienced) or Senior; 27; 4½ years last situation; good Dispenser and Salesman; high-class suburban experience; perfect references; free now. "M.P.S.," 80 The Crescent, New Malden.

MANAGER or Assistant; Pharmacist; middle-aged; Locum or Dispensing entertained; London district. c/o "Chemist," 82 Upton Lane, Forest Gate, E.

MANAGER or Senior Dispenser; qualified; abstainer; excellent experience and references; at liberty. 122 Edge Lane Drive, Liverpool.

M.P.S., area only; disengaged December 1. 148/29, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME.—Qualified lady, two or three evenings per week. 141/21, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME or permanency, Brighton, Hove, Eastbourne; middle-aged; active; London and South Coast experience; have taken charge; highest references; moderate salary. "E. U.," 34 Talbot Terrace, Lewes, Sussex.

PERMANENT or temporary; unregistered; London experience in Dispensing, Counter, Stock, Prescribing and Photography. Harries, 61 Kennington Oval, S.E.11.

PHARMACIST, age 29, married, desires immediately post as Manager; town or country; living accommodation; permanency; high-class Dispensing experience; good references. Swain, 159 Hartington Road, S.W.8.

QUALIFIED man, young, tall, Square trained, 7 years' experience (chiefly high-class), desires permanency; interview if required; excellent references. "M.P.S.," 203 Leughborough Road, Leicester.

QUALIFIED Chemist, 30, married, requires position as Manager; first-class experience in Dispensing, Counter and Photography. G. Chapman, 23 Raphael Road, Hove, Sussex.

QUALIFIED, young, desires permanent post with prospects; well recommended; good all-round experience. Murray, 25 Park Road, Shipley.

QUALIFIED Man; single; 38; temperate; good references; moderate salary; London preferred, not essential. "Chemist," Exley House, Malton, Yorks.

QUALIFIED; 30; single; high-class Dispensing, Photography, Salesmanship; Yorkshire preferred; disengaged; highest references; moderate terms. 148/23, Office of this Paper.

SMALL Branch charge, Locum, or other capacity; qualified; single; 50; experience, aptitude, reliable. "Chemist," 21 Freehold Street, Northampton.

WANTED, qualified, week-end work; free also from December 19 until December 27; London or suburbs only. "R.," 146/3, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady, 20, desires post as Improver; Hall certificate; 15 months' experience as Dispenser and some Counter work; salary secondary importance. Tupling, Heathfield, Newmarket.

YOUTH, 18, Matriculated, wishes to be Apprenticed to Pharmacist in good-class business, London and districts. Particulars, P.C.B. 25/14, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady, unqualified, desires post, London; 6 years' experience Counter work; good knowledge Photography, developing and printing. M. Davis, 2 Sheen Gate Mansions, East Sheen, S.W.1.

YOUNG Lady (Minor qualification) desires post immediately with Doctor or Chemist. Apply 148/38, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, good opening for young Doctor; plenty scope; full particulars; country district or coast preferred. 144/22, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A LIVE Salesman, splendid connection Chemists, London and South Coast or part, wishes to represent additional house; Proprietary preferred. Apply 146/4, Office of this Paper.

AS Traveller; home or abroad; 33; good knowledge Tamil and Malay; sound experience Drugs and Chemists' Sundries; also 3½ years' rubber planting experience. M.L. 2811/24, Office of this Paper.

B.S.C. (Lond.), Hon. Chem., A.R.C.S.; 2 years' research experience; 26; single; moderate salary to commence; will go abroad. M.L. 2469/24, Office of this Paper.

B.S.C. (Hons. Chem.), 26, educated Public School, University, desires post in works on Research, Plant or Analytical; good knowledge Chemistry Physics, French, German, Book-keeping. M.L. 4467/22, Office of this Paper.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER

will shortly be relinquishing his present post; has over 20 years' sound and thoroughly practical experience of the marketing, exploiting, development and advertising of proprietary articles; exceptionally good record and highest credentials; well known both in the Advertising World and to the Wholesale and Retail Chemists Trade, with whom he has considerable influence; has organised and successfully carried through many campaigns; fertile in ideas, original in method, and knows from experience the pitfalls to be avoided; would like to take charge of new proprietary, or one which is not responding to present methods; if scope offers, remuneration is of secondary importance. Fullest information on application to "A. B." (P.C.B. 25/29), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST., 27, desires opportunity as Under-Buyer or any responsible progressive post; at present Manager high-class Pharmacy; free end December; undeniable references. 147/35, Office of this Paper.

E.X-OFFICER., 25, studied Biology, Chemistry and Physics for M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., at Guy's Hospital Medical School, some commercial experience, good business connection, requires any position at home or abroad. 88959/, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Representative requires a few first-class Chemists' lines, or sole representation of good House in Lancashire and Cheshire; well connected with Liverpool Dental profession and possessing sound knowledge of all classes of Dental requisites. 148/19, Office of this Paper.

LIVE-WIRE Salesman, 38, 15 years' experience, good connection and references, open for engagement; expenses and commission. "Chemicus," 184 Plymouth Grove, Manchester.

LONDON Representative, Medical Curriculum, many years' experience propaganda work, Medical and Dental Professions, at present interviewing medical men, desires to represent other firms. P.C.B. 25/27, Office of this Paper.

L.P.S.I., 9 years' Retail experience in North of Ireland, good appearance, seeks situation as Representative to good Drug or Sundries House; territory immaterial. 148/39, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, 40; Packed Goods Department or General Sundries; capable full control; excellent references. 149/6, Office of this Paper.

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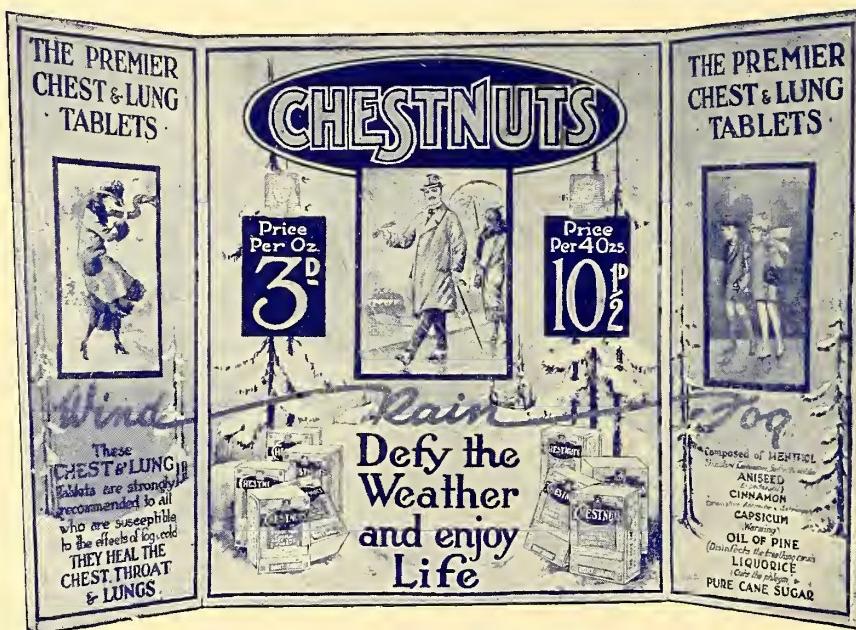
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